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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1874. NO. 146.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

NNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

gislative Apportionment Bill

ır Senators and Fifteen Members for Allegheny County.

portant Bills Passed Finally in the House.

port of Dimmick Committee Not Yet Ready.

cial to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1874.

SENATE.

n motion of Mr.Graham, the Medical-Practice bill was referred back to committee.

Ir. Rutan reported the Legislative Apportionment bill, giving Allegheny four Senators and fifteen members.

HOUSE.

The following bills passed finally: The Official Salary bill, changes of venue, appointment of coal commissioners, collection of taxes of non-residents, to provide for the election of Lieutenant Governor, and the several appropriations heretofore reported. Before completing the list, however, the House adjourned.

The Senate holds a night session, on the Centennial.

The Dimmick committee returned from Pittsburgh this evening. Their report is not ready yet.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1874.

The House held a session this afternoon, from two to five o'clock, and all the bills which passed first reading on Friday and Saturday were taken up and passed second reading. These included the appropriation bills to Dixmont, Western Penitentiary, and the School of Reform.

Some slight opposition was made to the last, three members not knowing the character of the institution, its new name being unfamiliar, but I think when the facts are fully known, the opposition will die out. There was a very decided negative vote, however, on second reading; and if this continues up to final passage, there will be trouble in getting sixty-seven affirmative votes.

The two other bills, one appropriating $3,000 to the Philadelphia Prison Society, and one giving $5,000 to the Orthopedic Hospital of that city, there was opposition which will be sufficient to prevent their final passage. More than a third of the House voted no, and although this does not amount to a rejection on second reading, it shows that the two-third vote cannot be had on final passage. If not, they will fail. The Democrats, nearly unanimously, voted no; and Mr. Brawley says the opposition on the ground that these were merely charitable, not State, institutions. The appropriations to all State institutions will be made without hesitation; but merely local or charitable appropriations are not likely to be able to get the needed two-thirds vote—67 in the House and 22 in the Senate.

The bill to provide for submitting civil cases to the courts, without the intervention of a jury, was amended on second reading by inserting the Senate bill on the same subject in its place. This bill has failed to get a constitutional majority in the Senate, last week; and the House having now adopted it, the Senate will have to pass upon it again, as a House measure. It will probably have better luck next time.

The House, on Friday last, appointed a committee to investigate some charges made in a heated out-door discussion, against Mr. Egan, of Schuylkill, on the anthracite coal tax bill; and the author of the charges having since apologized, the House on Monday, by a vote of 32 to 30, reconsidered its action, and voted down the investigation resolution, 38 to 27.

The Senate to-night, passed a bill to regulate the manner of the increase of municipal debt, where the present debt aggregates more than seven per cent. of the valuation. The House took up, this afternoon, a similar bill of its own, and passed it to second reading. The difference in the two bills, is mainly one of detail, but one radical difference is that the Senate bill provides, as the new Constitution prescribes, that cities whose present debt exceeds seven per cent. of the valuation may, *if laws hereafter to be enacted*, be authorized to increase the same to the extent of three per cent., while the House prescribes that it shall be done only after *a vote of the people* has authorized the increase. The Philadelphia members say that it costs the city $50,000 to hold an election; that the city is already in need of an additional loan to meet its liabilities, and that it would be burdensome to the city to have to hold an election on the subject, when the Constitution evidently intended that the contingency should be met by a special law. The Senate is likely to adhere to its action, and thus another difficulty is to be encountered in putting the new Constitution into operation. One house or the other has got to give way, or the municipalities of the State will be at a deadlock.

A strong argument against the bill in the House was that it limited the rate of interest to be paid on the bonds of municipalities increasing their debts under this bill to six per cent., and it was strongly urged that no municipality in the State could borrow money on its bonds at par at that rate. The consequence would be that if they went into market as borrowers at six per cent., they would have to sell their bonds at an enormous shave, and that was worse than paying a heavier rate of interest. This seemed like a sensible argument, but the House refused to insert either eight or seven in place of six, and a motion to postpone the bill indefinitely, as being worse than no bill at all, was voted down, 51 to 14. The House will not listen to any suggestion to increase the legal rate of interest.

In the Senate, there were but twenty-one Senators present, and not much inclination was shown for work. Mr. Wallace's bill, regulating the manner of increasing municipal indebtedness, was passed finally, yeas 19, nays 1, and a bill making it a misdemeanor to wilfully injure the property of a livery-stable keeper, or to over-drive horses, passed second reading. A session was fixed for to-morrow night for discussing the Centennial bill, when Mr. McClure will display his pyrotechnics.

Mr. Wallace has a huge bill ready for first reading, regulating cities. It creates three classes—first, those having 300,000 population and over; second, those having 75,000 and over; and third, those having less than 75,000. Philadelphia will come in the first class; Pittsburgh in the second; and all the others in the third. The bill provides a method for chartering cities of the third class, and arranges a plan by which all cities of that class, now chartered, may come under the general provisions of the bill. A bill was also introduced in the House, to-day, regulating the appointment of Police Justices in Philadelphia.

The evidence in the bank swindle case will be presented, it is understood, to-morrow. It will show that the letters to the Banks, asking for funds, were made up and mailed from Dimmick's room, and from Kreiter's office; that the addresses were, many of them, in the handwriting of Kreiter; that the letters received, addressed to Gibbons and Saunders, were taken possession of by Dimmick and Kreiter; that the banks sent them money, as far as is known, and that *three* others withdrew their letters from the postoffice, supposed to contain remittances. It will also be shown that there are two men living in Honesdale (Dimmick's home) named Gibbons and Saunders, so that the black-mailers were personating real individuals, neither of whom are supposed to have known anything about it. The fact that but nine banks responded to this call upon them is rather creditable than otherwise.

SPECIAL.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1874.

MURDER ON SPRING STREET.

This morning Antonio Barlie and Pedro Fanchini, formerly partners, met on Spring street while on their way to work, and the former shot the latter dead and then killed himself. It seemed that the two men were partners with one Antonio Ferri, at 705 Broadway. Owing to neglect of business, was the occasion of the quarrels which led to his retirement from the partnership a week ago, when he and Fanchini had a dispute, and as they met this morning the quarrel was renewed with the result stated.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE EDGAR STUART.

A Baltimore dispatch states that the Edgar Stuart, on her trial trip yesterday, was conveyed by the government to a point fifteen miles down the bay, where a revenue cutter was stationed to bar the Stuart if there was any intention on her part of shipping to sea. She carried the American flag at her gaff, the Cuban flag at the fore, the British flag amidships, and a private pennant at the main. Her armament consisted of two brass swivels, and besides those she carries a plentiful supply of side arms for the crew. The trial trip is thought to demonstrate that the Stuart cannot make more than ten miles an hour.

STRIKE ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Dissatisfaction among the workmen connected with the Erie Railway, on account of the irregularity with which they have been paid. The *Post* says the wages for January were only paid yesterday. The "wipers" in the engine house are cut down from $1 36 to $1 00 per day.

A Binghampton paper says eight hundred of the Erie Railway mechanics at Susquehanna Depot, including all in the great shops, have struck, and the shops are lying idle. The men demand, as the condition upon which they will resume work, that their wages shall be paid them every Saturday night.

ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

It is rumored that the Pennsylvania Railroad will return to the rate of wages paid prior to January 1st, when a general reduction of ten per cent. was made.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1874.

SENATE.

The Chaplain, in his opening prayer, invoked Providence to rebuke the giant demon of slander now stalking forth and casting its shadow over all the earth, and that hand of wilful detector, as it wrote, might be paralyzed.

Mr. FENTON presented the petition of a large number of business men of New York City, asking Congress to put an immediate stop to any further issue of greenbacks by the Secretary of the Treasury, and cause the retirement at once of the legal tender reserve issued. Referred. In presenting the petition, Mr. Fenton said the signers represented at least five hundred millions of capital. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue a supply of arms to Nebraska. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. CRAGIN called up the bill authorizing corrections in errors in prize lists. Pending discussion, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Railroads, reported with amendments the bill introduced by him January 26th, to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to place the name of Brevet Major General H. P. Van Cleve upon the retired list of the army. Referred.

Mr. SCOTT said the chairman of the Finance Committee on Friday last gave notice that he would call the financial question up again to-day, but he had been assured by that gentleman (Sherman) that on account of the illness of a gentleman who desired to speak, he would not antagonize the financial question with the Centennial bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senator from Michigan (Ferry) and the Senator from Indiana (Morton), who desired to speak on the financial question, were both indisposed, but would probably be here to-morrow, and he hoped the financial question would then be resumed. He thought the Centennial bill might be disposed of in an hour, and he would not like to see it antagonized with any other measures.

Mr. WEST moved that the pending measure and all other orders be laid aside, and that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the Army bill.

Mr. SUMNER said he thought it would be best to refer the Centennial bill to the Committee on Appropriations, the committee could examine it and see if the country would be willing to pay a sum of money for a celebration which would be counted by millions.

Mr. SCOTT said it would be useless to send the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, when Congress had not said whether the exhibition should be national or international.

Mr. WEST's motion to take up the Army bill was lost—yeas 16, nays 30.

Mr. CARPENTER said he gave notice on Friday last that he would call up his Louisiana bill for the purpose of reference, on Monday (yesterday), but the Senator from Indiana (Morton) having been confined to his house, he had not called up the bill. He understood that the Senator would be here to-morrow, and at that time he (Carpenter) would ask that the bill be referred and submit his remarks.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, said he desired to speak on Louisiana affairs, and would ask that the subject be taken up as soon as the pending bill be disposed of.

The bill in reference to the Centennial Exhibition was taken up, the pending question being an amendment by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, making the exhibition national in its character, instead of international.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations without instructions. The bill contained a large appropriation to aid the exhibition, either national or international, and believed Philadelphia the best place to hold it, but he wanted the bill to be carefully prepared. Congress should not pass the bill as it was now before the Senate, and thus commit itself. The bill as it stood bound Congress hand and foot. If the trustees of the exhibition should contract a debt of fifty million dollars, the government would have to pay it. He did not mean to be understood as saying that these trustees would contract such obligations, as he knew them to be men of character, but the bill put it in their power to do so. He did not favor an international exposition, and believed that Congress, to some extent, was committed in favor of such a celebration, having already proclaimed to the world that it would be held. The people of his State favored the exhibition, and desired to see it held in Philadelphia. They were willing to contribute of their means to aid it, but, like other people, they wanted to know how much it would cost. He hoped the bill would be referred.

Mr. STEWART hoped the bill would be referred and provision made for the appropriation of a sufficient amount to have a national celebration which would be a credit to the country. He moved to amend the motion to refer so as to instruct the committee to provide for a national exhibition.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, said it would be best to refer without any instructions.

Mr. STEWART withdrew his amendment.

Mr. STEVENSON said there were too many important questions involved in this bill to permit him to speak briefly. He was now opposed to a proper celebration of the 4th of July, 1876, but denied the power of Congress to take money from the national Treasury to aid such an enterprise. He quoted from former debates on the subject to show that the exhibition was a local affair, and Congress was only asked to give it dignity. Should Congress appropriate funds for it, at least twenty to twenty-five millions would be required. The whole debate upon this subject had illustrated better than anything he could say, the carelessness with which public business was transacted by the Senate. Congress had no power to pass this bill, and all the precedents found would not justify an open violation of law.

Mr. SCOTT read a letter just received by him, dated February 28th, from a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the affair, stating that the deficiency in the Vienna Exposition was about four million florins, a large part of which would be made up by returns yet to come in from railroad ticket agents.

Mr. STEVENSON denied the right of Congress to appropriate money for a stock jobbing corporation, and the comrade's stick in some way struck the axe in Foster's hand and the blow turned the axe and it sunk into his ankle. On Sunday he was taken with the lock-jaw and died this afternoon.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 3.—In the Senate a bill was introduced providing that public improvements in cities, to be paid for by special assessment, shall not be made except upon a petition of the owners of two-thirds of the adjacent property.

A bill was introduced to provide that semi-annual taxes shall be paid on or before February 1st and August 1st of each year, instead of June and December, as at present.

In the House petitions were presented from several portions of the State asking the passage of the Prohibitory Liquor law.

A resolution was adopted appointing a special committee to investigate the charges that the stationery furnished the Constitutional Convention by the Secretary of State had been purchased at too high rates.

The House bill providing that persons desiring to scratch election tickets shall erase the objectionable name with ink, was under consideration.

In the House this afternoon, the following bills were passed: House bill making it the duty of county auditors to keep a special record on which corrections of errors on tax duplicates shall be placed; Senate bill to fix definitely the compensation of assignees; House bill to reduce the time within which game birds may be killed one month, fifteen days in October and the same in February. Bills were introduced to amend the Ditch law so as to prevent the changing of natural water courses; to amend the Poor law so as to provide for a reserve of $200 with which superintendents of county infirmaries may purchase certain supplies for the inmates; to fix the rate of legal advertising, not now fixed by law, at one dollar for 1,000 ems for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each additional insertion.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The condition of ex-President Fillmore remains unchanged.

The steamships Adriatic, from Liverpool, and State of Virginia, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

The steamship Wyoming, which left Liverpool for New York on February 21, has put back with a broken flume.

There has been some trouble from snow on the Central Pacific within the past few days between Elko and Toano.

Rev. Jacob Knapp, the famous revival preacher, died at Rockford, Illinois, on Monday, aged seventy-four.

The Michigan Legislature met in extra session yesterday to consider and act upon the report of the Constitutional Commission appointed by the Governor, in accordance with a joint resolution passed last session.

A Wilkesbarre dispatch states that the miners who have been for the last two months fighting the fire at the Empire mine, have ceased work, and this evening the most extensive caving in of the mine occurred, exceeding in extent the fall of the Baltimore mine a short time since. Great consternation prevails in the neighborhood, and families are preparing to leave. The fire has now free scope, and threatens to utterly destroy one of the most valuable possessions of the newly-formed Wilkesbarre and Lehigh Coal Company.

The permanent population of Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, is estimated at ten thousand souls—men, women and children.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE ATTORNEYSHIP CONTEST

Senator Scott Coming Home to Settle It.

His Views on Labor and Wages.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

Its Probable Passage in the Senate.

Debate Upon the Character of the Exhibition.

Foreign Powers Now to be Invited to Stay at Home.

Commerce Between the States.

The Grangers Movement in Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1874.

Senator Scott

proposes to make a brief visit to Pennsylvania after the disposition of the Centennial bill. The selection of a suitable person for the

Vacant Office of District Attorney

will be the principal object of the Senator's visit, as he desires to recommend an appointment which will be acceptable to the citizens of the district.

Mr. Scott's Views on Wages.

It may also be added that an ambiguity in these dispatches may have led to the impression that Senator Scott favors any change in present redeuced rates. The Senator's speech on the tariff, in 1872, fully expressed his views then, and now, upon this important question. He favors high wages on the ground that the working people of the United States are educated, and enlightened to a degree that accomplishments which are only known to the higher classes of Europe, and that they should be encouraged in thus ennobling themselves and their work.

The Centennial Bill.

The passage of the Centennial bill may now be considered certain. The opposition in the Senate has fully developed its strength, and shows itself in a minority. The question now is whether the exhibition will be made national or international. The chances are that the former will be adopted, though such a decision would be interpreted to put the country in a very embarrassing position, in view of the fact that Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Equador, Hayti and the Sandwich Islands have already signified their acceptance of what they understood to be an invitation. This mistake, as already explained in these dispatches, arose from the circular letter of the letter sent out by the Department of State to our ministers abroad and inclosing the President's proclamation. It will therefore be necessary, if the celebration be made national, for Mr. Fish to extricate himself the best way he can; in brief, to inform the governments that we decline the invitation for want of sufficient interest in the centennial exposition of the principles of our government to the extent of ten United States

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1874.

"The Women's Crusade" is extending over the whole country. It is now being tried on Louisville, almost as hopeless a case as can be found on this continent.

One of the worst cases of inflation on record is that of Sunset Cox, who is striving with might and main for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

A New York Democratic paper has an elaborate article entitled "The Commercial Spirit—What Is It?" Our contemporary should apply to that eminent Democrat, Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, for an answer. He can tell all about it!

Chief Justice Waite, having survived the dining and wining to which he has lately been subjected, will be sworn into office today. The first case on the calendar to be tried before him involves the right of State and municipal governments to tax national bank shares. The decision will settle a large number of cases now pending in lower courts, and is looked for with much interest.

Every country in Europe imported wheat from us last season; and France and England, the largest importing countries, are still without supplies adequate to the demand between the present time and the next harvest. The amount we sent to England last year was 19,742,000 cwt., or 36,850,000 bushels, the value of which in gold was $64,500,000. The importations of France amounted to about forty-one millions of dollars.

Reviewing the business outlook of the Northwest, Chicago papers conclude that if the first two-thirds of the present year are not marked by that remarkable prosperity which was everywhere observed throughout the whole Northwest last year, there will be a surer, wiser, healthier, more permanent development, alike of the native resources and of the artificial manufactures of that entire section of country.

"Judge "Jere" Black, of Pennsylvania, is a Patron of Husbandry, and, it is said, looks to the Granges for the achievement of certain objects which he has cherished for years."—*New York Graphic.*

What can they be? The passage of the Chorpenning claim? The "gradual extinction" of the constitutional amendments? An indorsement of his venomous post mortem attacks on the memory of the great War Secretary? Or has he, too, an eye upon the Presidency?

A short time ago New Jersey, with a great flourish of trumpets, proclaimed its purpose of establishing compulsory education without the slightest delay. But it now turns out that there are in the State 279,149 children between the ages of five and eighteen, while there is only school accommodation for 158,454, or fifty-six per cent., and that, in many localities, the schools are now crowded beyond their capacity. Mere vague zeal is one thing. Practical, common sense progress is quite another.

Wise words are none the less weighty because uttered by a man of low gravitations and degrading pursuits. At a temperance meeting in New York city, a few evenings ago, a professional pugilist said he wished to make one observation concerning women who, by their bad temper, drove their husbands out of their homes to get drunk on the outside. "He thought if wives would show more affection and gentleness towards their husbands, there would be far less drunkenness." Think of *that*, too, wives and mothers—for a great truth inhere in it.

Our readers will doubtless recollect the atrocious wholesale massacre of negroes by a horde of infuriated Louisiana rebels, at Colfax, in that State, last April. The trial of the prisoners is now progressing. The testimony against the accused is fearfully conclusive. The evidence develops terribly revolting cruelty, scarcely paralleled in the annals of crime. It is believed that nearly all the prisoners will be convicted—in which event the *Post* will be afforded another excellent opportunity of insisting upon the release of Ku-Klux imprisoned by the federal government.

Whatever the reason may be, the fact is indisputable that, in exactly the numerical ratio of the strength of the Democratic party in the Southern States, does its tendency to proscriptive Confederatism assume an open and undisguised form. Thus, in Kentucky, where the Democratic majority ranges all the way from thirty-five to seventy thousand, no Democrat who was not a rebel can longer find standing-room in the party; he may call himself a Democrat, and cast his vote for its candidate, but this is the extreme limit of his rights—as was fully shown during the proceedings of the recent Democratic State Convention, called to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. So, too, in Texas. In that State the Republican Superintendent of Public Instruction, who had sixteen months to serve, and the Republican Commissioner of Education, whose term of office does not expire until next July, have both been forcibly displaced by the new Democratic State authorities. Eight Republican Judges in that State have also been arraigned upon fictitious charges before the Legislature, to be impeached out of office. Of course all this high-handed business is undertaken for the sole purpose of filling the various State offices with rebel tools. We begin, now, to understand what Governor Coke meant when, during his canvass for the Governorship, he told his auditors that he hated the United States flag, and should teach his children to hate it, as the symbol of his and their degradation; for it is beyond question that the present government of that State is a Bourbon tyranny, administered by men whose minds are seething with hatred toward the United States, its flag, its institutions and its friends.

In yesterday's Commercial we published some statistics, taken from the New York *Bulletin*, showing that, while our gain in population from 1860 to 1870 had been only twenty-three per cent., the increase in manufacturing capital was over one hundred per cent., and in the value of goods produced one hundred and twenty-five per cent., proving that it has been found an exceedingly profitable employment of capital. The same paper furnishes some interesting data concerning our production of worsted goods, which before the war was confined almost entirely to printed delaines and a few coarse knit articles. Now, several large mills are employed in producing a variety of worsted dress goods, in successful competition with the manufactures of England, France and Germany. According to the imperfect census returns of 1870, there were 102 manufacturing establishments of this character in operation, employing 6,128 looms; 200,617 spindles; 12,920 hands; $10,085,778 capital; consuming 17,164,301 lbs of wool annually; using $13,500,158 worth of raw materials, paying wages amounting to $4,368,857, and producing manufactured goods of the value of $22,000,341! yet so unimportant was this branch in 1860, that it was not deemed deserving of mention in the census of that year. A similar growth may be instanced in the case of silk manufactures, connected with which there were in 1870 eighty-six establishments in the whole country, turning out goods valued at $12,210,662, while in 1860 the value of the product was only about $2,000,000. The steel trade also was too insignificant for the census of 1860 to bestow even a word upon it; and yet in 1870 there were thirty establishments employed in the manufacture, making an annual product valued at $9,609,986. The *Bulletin* is a staunch free trade paper, and hence, very naturally, it has little or nothing to say concerning the politico-economic philosophy of this large achievement. But its figures concerning the rapid improvement which has taken place in these and other of our manufacturing industries during the past dozen or twelve years, themselves constitute an unanswerable vindication of the late protective principle.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed an important letter to the President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in answer to a formal communication from that body, on the subject of certain modifications of the customs revenue system which are considered desirable by it, and which it is proposed to bring to the attention of Congress. Secretary Richardson shows that the present tariff, exclusive of the free list, embraces more than one thousand articles under about one hundred and fifty general classifications, and that while the major part of these are subject to ad valorem rates, many are subject also to specific duties; and that these again depend upon various elements of classification. Iron, and manufactures thereof, exclusive of railroad iron, are assessed under about one hundred and twenty different descriptions or particular classifications. Of these, thirty-six pay ad valorem rates and the remainder specific, several pay both; and as to others there is a proviso that the specific duties shall in no case amount to less than a certain ad valorem rate. Iron and other wire are embraced under twenty different descriptions, of which eight pay a combined specific and ad valorem duty. Of woolens, woolen and worsted manufactures, flannels, &c., there are sixty-four descriptions which pay combined rates. Linens, the duties on which range from thirty to forty per cent. ad valorem, depend for their value upon differences, trivial in their character, and not easily ascertained, such as the number of threads, the relative fineness of threads, &c. These illustrations show the inherent difficulty of making a practical application of the plan suggested by the New York Chamber of Commerce, except after a revision of the tariff, which would subject all dutiable articles to either specific or ad valorem rates. So long as many of the principal imports are subject to combined duties, any measure of the character proposed would be to a large extent impracticable; while if specific duties were generally substituted for ad valorem rates, it would be, to that extent, unnecessary.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The following is the Apportionment bill, as reported yesterday, in Senate, by Mr. Rutan:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1—The First, Second and Twenty-sixth wards, Philadelphia.
2—The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh wards, Philadelphia.
3—The Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards, Philadelphia.
4—The Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, Philadelphia.
5—The Fifteenth and Twenty-ninth wards, Philadelphia.
6—The Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth wards, Philadelphia.
7—The Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, Philadelphia.
8—The Nineteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards, Philadelphia.
9—Delaware county.
10—Bucks.
11—Montgomery.
12—Berks.
13—The city of Lancaster and the twenty-one adjoining districts.
14—The rest of the county of Lancaster.
15—Dauphin.
16—Lehigh.
17—Lebanon.
18—Northampton.
19—Chester.
20—The cities of Scranton and Carbondale and fifteen districts adjoining.
21—The rest of Luzerne county.
22—Carbon, Monroe and Pike.
23—Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming.
24—Lycoming, Montour and Columbia.
25—Tioga, Potter and Mercer.
26—Susquehanna and Wayne.
27—Union, Snyder and Northumberland.
28—York.
29—Pottsville and twenty-five adjoining districts.
30—The rest of Schuylkill county.
31—Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata.
32—Cumberland and Adams.
33—Franklin and Perry.
34—Clinton, Clearfield and Centre.
35—Blair and Cambria.
36—Somerset, Bedford and Fulton.
37—Indiana and Jefferson.
38—Jefferson, Elk, Clinton and Forest.
39—Westmoreland.
40—Fayette and Greene.
41—Beaver and Washington.
42—The City of Allegheny, Bellevue, Sewickley borough, Reserve, Kilbuck and Ohio townships.
43—The First to the Fourteenth and the Twenty-third wards of Pittsburgh.
44—The Fifteenth to Twenty-second and the Thirty-seventh wards, the boroughs and townships between the rivers and north of rivers, except those in the Forty-second district.
45—The Twenty-fourth to Thirty-sixth wards and rest of South side.
46—Armstrong and Butler.
47—Warren and Venango.
48—Mercer and Lawrence.
49—Erie.
50—Crawford.

At the general election in 1874 Senators will be chosen for two years in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh districts.

At the election in 1875, Senators will be chosen for one year in the First, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth districts.

At the election in 1876, Senators will be chosen in all the districts—those from the even-numbered districts for two years and from the odd-numbered districts for four years.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia, 14 districts:	Erie, 2 districts:
1. 1st and 26th wards and part of 2d..4	1. City of Erie.....1
2. Rest of 2d ward...1	2. Rest of county...2—3
3. 3d and 4th wards..2	Fayette.....2
4. 5th and 7th wards..2	Forest.....1
5. 6th, 8th and 10th wards.....4	Franklin.....3
6. 11th and 12th wards.....2	Fulton.....1
7. 13th and 14th wards.....2	Greene.....2
8. 15th ward.....3	Huntingdon.....2
9. 16th ward.....3	Indiana.....2
10. 17th and 18th wards.....2	Jefferson.....2
11. 19th and 20th wards.....3	Juniata.....1
12. 21st and 22d wards.....2	Lancaster, 3 dists:
13. 23d and 24th wards.....3	I. Lancaster City...1
14. 25th and 27th wards.....2—38	II. 19 districts, adjoining.....2
Adams.....2	III. 13 other dist's...1
Allegheny, five districts:	IV. 8 other dists...1
I. City of Allegheny..3	V. 11 other dists...2
II. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th wards, Pittsburgh..4	VI. Scranton.....3
III. 5th, 9th, 10th and 12th wards, Pittsburgh.....3	VII. Pittston and 9 districts.....3
IV. Rest of Pittsburgh.....4	VIII. Rest of county..1—9
V. Rest of county...4—14	McKean.....3
Armstrong.....3	Mercer.....3
Beaver.....2	Mifflin.....1
Bedford.....2	Monroe.....1
Berks.....4	Montgomery.....5
Bradford.....3	Montour.....1
Bucks.....3	Northampton.....3
Butler.....2	Northumberland.....2
Berks 2 districts:	Perry.....2
I. City of Reading..2	Pike.....1
II. Rest of Berks...4—6	Potter.....2
Cambria.....2	Schuylkill, 4 dists:
Cameron.....1	Three single districts
Carbon.....2	comprising.....3rds
Centre.....2	Sentorial district.3
Chester.....4	20th Senatorial district.....3—6
Clarion.....2	Snyder.....1
Clearfield.....2	Somerset.....1
Clinton.....1	Sullivan.....1
Columbia.....2	Susquehanna.....2
Crawford.....4	Tioga.....2
Cumberland.....2	Union.....1
Dauphin, 2 dists:	Venango.....2
I. Harrisburg.....1	Warren.....1
II. Rest of county...2—3	Washington.....3
Delaware.....3	Wayne.....1
Elk.....1	Westmoreland.....3
	Wyoming.....1
	York.....4
	Total.....201

INTERNATIONAL SENSITIVENESS.

We were once present in a company consisting of three or four Americans, two Germans and one Englishman, when the Briton suddenly gave signs of being grievously offended. The cause of offense was a secret to the Americans of the party, but the effect was so manifest, the Englishman's indignation, though clearly restrained by good breeding, was still so evident that the scene became every moment more disagreeable. Ample apologies were tendered by the Forty-second district. 45—The Twenty-fourth to Thirty-sixth wards and rest of South side. 46—Armstrong and Butler. 47—Warren and Venango. 48—Mercer and Lawrence. 49—Erie. 50—Crawford. hoped that multitudes of the subjects of Kings and Kaisers, convinced by republican example of the uselessness of royal functionaries, would either fling them aside at once, or prepare gradually to dispense with them.

But even though no such hopes may have been cherished, even though no views of republican propagandism may have been entertained, perhaps to many foreigners they would appear to be implied in the project of an international exposition as a means of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the nation. Then the least arrogant and least demonstrative nation could hardly commemorate suitably any great national event without making displays and putting forth pretensions, which foreigners could not be expected to regard with much sympathy. Though Americans have within the last few years taken much to self-criticism and self-depreciation, they still cannot be regarded as a meek people; they can also be sufficiently demonstrative on suitable occasions, and it is little likely that they could celebrate the hundredth anniversary of their independence without some exhibitions decidedly disagreeable to a portion of the guests whom an international exhibition would bring to the country. If, on the other hand, we curbed the spirit of patriotic exultation, if in deference to the feelings, the conceivable feelings of visitors, we put a damper on our national enthusiasm, the effect, in popular estimation at least, would be injurious to the success of the celebration. It is perhaps remarkable that this difficulty in the way of the proposed mode of celebrating the Centennial was not thought of from the first. It cannot fairly be regarded as utterly insignificant.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says a strong effort is being made in Congress in favor of reducing and making specific the duties on best cast steel. It originated with the New England manufacturers of edged-tools, and spread to the West. Some two weeks ago Congressman Pierce, of Massachusetts, introduced a petition for this purpose, claiming to have been signed by manufacturers throughout the country, representing over one hundred million dollars capital. They claim that their customers demand goods in which English steel has been used, especially in edge tools, and they must satisfy this demand as to material, although they pay, under the present duties, about four cents more a pound for English than the American would cost them. There is little doubt of the fact that, for all purposes except the manufacture of fine edged-tools, the steel made here is as good as any made abroad; and although the present duty may be high, yet if it is necessary to the full protection and development of our steel interests, which are still in their infancy, we think it ought to be retained, at least for the present.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

The New York *Arcadian* is about to give up the ghost.

There are several very angry people in the State of Massachusetts.

Disraeli is getting his new broom ready for a clean Conservative sweep.

The Third National Prison Reform Congress will meet at St. Louis, May 13.

Love me, love my dog. The Virginia Legislature has refused to impose a dog tax.

The Ohio saloon keepers are crying out with one voice—Di-o Lewis. But Lewis won't di o.

A South Carolina legislator has introduced a bill to rejuice the bounding dept of the Stait."

Lucifer matches were taxed last year $1,500,000. The report does not give the tax on matrimonial matches.

The New York *Graphic* wants the Centennial celebrated in that city by having a grand explosion of the Hell Gate rocks.

Mark Twain's jumping frog may take a back seat. At Waupun, Wis., seven young females recently had a jumping match.

And now a ring among the claimants for the Geneva award has been discovered, and a Congressional investigation is threatened.

College commencements are not very far off, and poor but brilliant students are making wages writing theses for the rich but stupid.

Departed greatness. A bill is before Congress to change the name of the propeller Wm. M. Tweed, of Buffalo, to one less notorious.

The late conference of the four Latin-money nations at Paris resulted in decreeing the proposed introduction of a single gold standard.

An ex-journalist is among the rioters under death sentence in Havana. The Captain General has given him a free pass to the grave.

The apprehension expressed in some quarters for the safety of General Phil. Sheridan's scalp are not shared in the Valley of Virginia.

They are stirring up the corruptionists in the Minnesota Legislature, and hard stories are told of prominent men in and from that State.

Texas cattle-drivers are busy gathering herds for an early drive. Cattle are in better condition than ever before at this season of the year.

Wonder if Nellie Grant knows what her young man's name is. The newspapers get it Sartoris, Sartorious, Saetoris and Saetoriees.

A New Orleans editor acknowledges a visit from the editor of the Louisiana *Sugar Bowl*. He doesn't state who furnished the other ingredients.

The attendance on the Methodist Sunday schools throughout the world is set down at more than three millions. A pretty large army.

Tupper is said to bear his pension and the communists it has called forth with remarkable equanimity. But then his philosophy is proverbial.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is making arrangements to build car shops a round-house, and other buildings at Vincennes, Indiana.

In the matter of self-interest and self-development alone, it is of the first importance to the South to take part unreservedly in the Centennial.

Everything has its compensations. In consequence of the financial hard winter, hundreds of marriages throughout the country have been postponed.

The New York Legislature is striving to secure pure liquor for citizens of the Empire State, and for their visitors. It will not succeed. Rotgut will triumph.

Quite a formidable array of petitions are before Congress praying for an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of United States Senators by the people.

These monarchs are not *all* useless. King Oscar, of Sweden, is the inventor of a fire escape apparatus. It was lately tried in Stockholm and proved a valuable invention.

One of the bitterest ingredients in the Simmons pill, over which Boston is making so many wry faces just now, is the mortifying fact that the new collector isn't a "Harvard man."

Iowa raised more wheat in 1873 than any other State in the Union. She did the same thing in 1872. The figures are 34,000,000 bushels in 1873, and 32,000,000 bushels in 1872.

Pease, the new Senator from Mississippi, has distinguished himself early, by offering a bill requiring the government to endow a female university and six normal schools in Mississippi!

One of the principal attractions of the Grange is said to be its social features, and no wonder, when we read that the Grangers of a village in Illinois eat roast shoats stuffed with oysters.

An Iowa paper gives a touching account of a married woman leaving that town with her "paramount." It is supposed the editor meant to say "catamount." It is horrible any way you fix it.

A New Hampshire woman has just died of "progressive locomotor ataxia." It was the general impression among her acquaintances, as soon as her disease became known, that she never could recover.

Oregon papers are trying to entice emigrants thither, by declaring that there are thousands of rich acres of land there, awaiting good, practical farmers to work it and produce therefrom the best grain in the Union.

A sorry business. A New York paper charges that certain American sculptors, whose names are given, are in the habit of getting Italian artists to make statuary, and then selling them as original to Americans.

The *World's* latest sensation is to the effect that President MacMahon believes that Bismarck is preparing for a new war. Exactly with whom is not known, but there are surmises that Belgium is to be attacked.

The railway war anticipated between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads will be likely to involve fifty to sixty millions of dollars, and be one of the grandest corporation contests known to the republic.

The Boston Board of Health abated ten thousand cases of nuisances during last year, arising mainly from defective drainage. In order to accomplish this forty thousand visits were made, including every tenement in the city.

The *Bibliotheca Sacra* wastes considerable space in a learned discussion respecting the language spoken in the garden of Eden. It does not arrive at a definite conclusion concerning the dialect in which the serpent tempted Eve.

Religious Constitutional Amendment.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

My attention has been called to an article in your issue of February 23, on the Constitutional Amendment, over the signature of A. H. Norcross. May I not in fairness, ask equal indulgence in reply? as I presume your columns are open to the discussion of any of the live questions of the day. I am not a little astonished to see many of the statements made in that article, and am led to believe, from their tenor, that the writer has forgotten himself and, instead of discussing the point at issue, has turned aside to vent his spleen on a particular denomination of Christians and the late Pittsburgh Convention.

The assertion that "nine-tenths of the delegates to that convention were our neighbors and neighbors' children," is one that we are strongly inclined to think the gentleman knows cannot be substantiated. And the statement that the "auxiliary associations delegated as a *general* thing their masculine forces to swell the number," is one that is equally incorrect. We know certainly of many delegates from large and enthusiastic meetings that did not put in an appearance at all, and they were but a moiety of the masses behind, by whose votes they were constituted such. On the other hand, no fewer than eighteen States were represented in that convention.

The term "unfledged birdlings," used by Mr. N., is a little obscure. If he means by this that the delegates were men who were not capable of understanding what was there said and done, we answer, that the vast majority were perhaps of quite as large information and strength of intellect as the gentleman himself.

There is much cant about *liberty*, and many are ready to assert that the friends of this reform are the enemies of liberty. The Master said: "Ye shall know the truth, and the *truth* shall make you FREE." The question now is one of liberty and license. And "It is with liberty in the civil life of nations, as with love in the private life of families. Pervert this liberty, and it degenerates into license, and becomes, instead of a blessing, a *curse*." Alas! The tendency of the times is to pervert a reasonable and Scriptural liberty, into a license for ungodliness and licentiousness, both personal and national.

So far as "brewing buncombe for another blunderbuss" is concerned, the friends of this movement are fully acquainted with, and accustomed to, such *dignified expressions* from its enemies, and pass them by with the silence they seem to all reasonable people to deserve. But when the assertion is made by the gentleman, that this movement "is a play of political thimbleriggers, disguised in the garb of religious cant," we cannot refrain from saying that such statements bear the evidence of their falsity upon their own face. To say that the men who are engaged in this reform are "political thimbleriggers," needs no other answer than a reference to the gentlemen in question, among whom are found many of the foremost and best men that the Christian churches in this country can boast; and any attempt to so stigmatize them, will meet, at the hands of all honest persons, with the contempt such "low flings" deserve.

Fully one-half of this extended "notice," as the writer is pleased to call it, is directed to the abuse of a sister denomination. Now, Mr. N. may feel different, but for our own part, we have no quarrel with any man who loves the Lord Jesus Christ. While we may differ from these brethren in certain matters of doctrine, yet, we recognize in them a branch of the church of Christ, that deserves the hearty "God speed thee" of every Christian man, and the insinuation that this reform is a movement of that particular branch of the church, is even farther from being the true state of the case, than some other of the statements we have noticed above. But were this the case (which it is not), is this any legitimate reason why the movement ought to be opposed? Must a thing, good in itself, be condemned because supported by those with whom we differ? Garrison was called a Unitarian, by some an Infidel. Did Mr. N. repudiate the whole anti-slavery movement because its leading advocate differed from him in his theological creed? Or, because the writer in the present discussion harmonizes with Mr. Abbott, of the *Index*, does he wish us to understand him as in sympathy with the Infidel opinions of that gentleman as well? Men who talk so much about religious intolerance, it seems to us, ought not to be so intolerant themselves. Abuse is not argument, nor can great principles be frowned down. The surest sign of a bad cause is to see ridicule attempting, by ridicule, to defeat what they cannot overcome by sound logic and convincing testimony.

The gentleman insinuates that all those who are engaged in this reform are actuated by bad motives, and says: "Some have been *influenced* to join this movement, and others have been impressed to serve it." Just what is meant by this we cannot say. But in the connection in which it stands, it seems to us intended to make the impression that all those outside of the particular denomination to which he has no doubt paying his respects, are actuated by either political or other improper motives. If this be the meaning, it is a cowardly attack on Christian men whose characters are above reproach. But such attacks have always been the most effectual weapons used by the enemies of reform in every age of the world. Its form may change purely, but its spirit has from any such communications as the one in question, convinced as we are, that the common people will not be led astray by any such shallow devices. We believe they would not have "logic as bewildering as the prophecies of Daniel," than no logic at all.

Mr. N. certainly forgets, while making some of his statements with regard to the founding of this government, that since it was founded it has been necessary to introduce some very radical constitutional changes, in order to make it what it is and worthy of the name he claims for it as it came from the hands of our fathers. For instance, he seems to forget that it came from their hands, marred by one of the foulest stains that ever blackened the character of any nation—*human slavery*—a thing that was contrary to "virtue, the general weal, impartial justice and equal liberty," and would not have existed but for millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives to blot it out. Certainly *this* cannot be called "a monument to their self-devotion to humanity." We do not introduce this as a tirade against the founders of our government. We believe them to have been wise and some of them at least to have been Christian men. But they were not infallible; and a Constitution that contained a defect such as *this* may not be perfect in every other particular, as has been fully attested by the necessity for fifteen amendments since it was drafted.

Reference is also made to the unparalleled prosperity of our nation in the past and at the present, as an evidence that, as a nation, we are, in the sight of God, all that we ought to be. Our prosperity has indeed been unparalleled, and yet was it not so, even with the festering corruption of slavery was seated in the heart of the nation, and the long pent up wrath of heaven was ready to burst upon us in one of the most desolating wars ever visited upon a people. Fast, nor even present, prosperity is not always a sure sign of future success. The Holy Book says: "When the wicked spring as the grass, and when all the workers of iniquity do flourish, it is that they shall be destroyed forever." It also says, "I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree; yet he passed away, and lo, he was not; yea, I sought him, but he could not be found." And it may be, that in the midst of our national prosperity to-day, as in the past, for aught we know, clouds of Divine wrath may still be hanging over us, ready to burst in the storm of destruction upon the nation. Let us not, as a people, allow ourselves to be lulled into fancied security because judgment is deferred.

We cannot pass over one other declaration of the gentleman without noticing it, viz: "Should the demand of this movement ever become a moral necessity, one of two things will be true: either that Christianity is not what we believe it to be, and incompatible with religious liberty, or that the Christian church will be filled with faithless cowards who are represented in the movement that now seeks," &c., &c. This is a bold declaration to be so utterly without foundation in fact. And from a Christian minister too! How such men as Dr. Cumming, Dr. Winchell, Dr. Hodge, Dr. Sloane, Dr. Tyng and Dr. Coyler, and the bishops of both the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal Churches, whose names are connected with the movement, and whose letters and speeches have been given to the world in its defense, can be challenged by even Mr. Norcross, we are at a loss to understand. Doubtless, if this should come to the notice of these gentleman, they would feel badly. Mr. N. ought to deal more tenderly with these weak brethren. These brethren are recommended to colonization in some distant isle of the sea, as a more suitable and congenial location than this land of liberty and light. We recommend to Mr. N. that before he consigns, by one sweep of his pen, these men to this sphere and distant banishment, it might be well for him to inquire whether he had done and suffered half as much either for Christ or country as many of those who are made the target for his Bashan-like darts.

Many of the representative men in this movement have done much to build up the church of Christ in this beautiful land, and they are not willing to allow their fair heritage to be taken away by the men whose principles and machinations have brought the major part of the elements of discord and strife that are acting with deadly effect upon society today among us. What we aim at, and what, with God's blessing, we expect to accomplish, is to save this land from infidelity and Atheism.

J. Franklin Core.

Dayton, Pa., March 2, 1874.

The California Legislature has appointed a committee to ascertain if the Central Pacific Railroad has complied with the conditions of the act by which the State granted it 10,240 acres of land and $1,600,000 of its bonds. It is claimed that the company has utterly failed to comply, except in one instance.

The Province of Ontario is receiving considerable accessions to its population as a result of immigration, but the increase thus made is partially offset by the large numbers of native Canadians who every year make homes for themselves in the United States.

The newest fashion in walking Spanish is to leave Havana as stowaways on outgoing steamers and have an empty orange barrel as a state-room. Fourteen men volunteered themselves out of reach of the conscription in this way the other day.

In Philadelphia the prospects for the spring trade are reported to be excellent. A large number of buyers are already in the city.

PERSONAL.

General James S. Negley is to be appointed manager of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, in place of Jay Cooke, resigned.

The young Emperor of China has been going about Pekin *incognito*, after the fashion of the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, in order to see whether that city is indeed the "most beautiful and best governed in the world."

Report has it that the widow of Louis Napoleon will soon forsake her English retreat at Chiselhurst for a permanent residence on the continent. An important step taken no doubt by the advice of the leading spirits in the cause of Bonapartism.

Dr. S. Cooper, the grandson of Judge Cooper, the founder of Cooperstown, and nephew of J. Fenimore Cooper, the celebrated author, has returned to Cooperstown after an absence of thirty-four years, during which time he never heard from the place or any of its inhabitants.

The Yankee Pinto, A. Bronson Alcott, has never made in all his life—he is now in his seventy-fifth year—as much as $5,000 in money. What a grand exception is he to the dollar-seeking spirit of the age. According to the popular acceptation, the fact is enough to disprove his nationality.

Mrs. Mary Ollenhausen, of Boston, the widow of a German baron, but an American by birth, has been engaged as superintendent of the new training school for nurses at the Massachusetts General Hospital. She has served as nurse in both the Union and German armies.

Mrs. Kate N. Doggett has been lecturing at Chicago on "Aspasia." She thinks the celebrated Greek was a good-looking woman, not that it is of any particular moment how she looked, except that her soul was as lovely as her person. She is sure that Aspasia was the lawful wife of Pericles, only that the Athenian Grundy would not tolerate a mesalliance in high life; hence the evil speaking about the beautiful Ionee.

Under a recent law of Congress, any person owing money to the government, and employed by the government, must pay his indebtedness before his services are rewarded. About the first case of this kind has just come to light. It is the case of an assistant paymaster in the army, whose accounts, when finally settled, were found to be short $278. Last December he was appointed to a position in the Capitol at about $85 per month, and the Secretary of the Treasury served a notice on the Secretary of the Senate that his pay must be stopped till after it has amounted to the sum due. So the poor fellow didn't get any pay for February, nor will he get any for March or April.

Hon. Henry R. Pease, recently elected to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the resignation of Governor Ames, of Mississippi, enlisted from Ellington as a private in the Twenty-fifth Connecticut regiment in the war. In February, 1863, he was discharged in Baton Rouge, to take a command in a colored regiment, one of the first formed in the Gulf Department. He was soon after assigned to a position on Governor Andrews's staff, filling the positions of Corps Instructor and Assistant Judge Advocate. He was then appointed Superintendent of Education for the State, with headquarters at New Orleans, which position he filled until the State was again admitted to the Union. He then went to Mississippi, and was elected Superintendent of Education, filling the position satisfactorily for the past four years.

The Situation of Trade.

[From the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

All trade halts and hesitates at the commencement of the sixth month of panic. Money may be easier than it was a month or three months ago, but *there is no business*. Undoubtedly this condition of affairs is largely owing to the uncertainty which clouds the financial future, and largely to an absolute scarcity of money and shrinkage of credits. Both these causes—the financial uncertainty and the financial scarcity—check all enterprise. Congress can remove these impediments by, *first*, settling all doubt as to the future volume of the currency we are to have, and, *second*, by permitting the country to have as much currency as the needs of business require. Five months of stagnation should suffice to make plain to every sensible man that the panic was no ninety days' affair, and that it may be protracted five or fifteen months longer if the currency problem be not rightly and speedily disposed of. The country longs to be *at work*. Capital and enterprise wait upon Congress; labor, ill-paid and often unemployed, waits upon capital. Let Congress make haste.

In the iron trade there is, however, a special reason for continued dullness in addition to the reasons already mentioned. The railroad companies hesitate to make their usual yearly contracts for rails and other iron supplies, and as they consume about one-half of all the iron the country produces, and buy abroad, the interruption to the iron business from this source alone is simply overwhelming. Like other interests, the companies are waiting for a solution of the financial question, but they are also waiting, let it be stated, to see whether the prices of iron will not fall to yet lower figures than are now asked. We are told, for instance, that they do not believe the bottom price of rails has yet been reached.

We believe that the bottom price of rails *has* been reached. The railroad companies can now contract for iron rails at $60 or $61 at the mills, and at lower figures than these good rails can not be made with a profit even at the present low prices for labor and fuel. Before they will undertake to make rails at lower prices, many of the best mills in the country will not make rails at all. If rails would be forced for less than $60, we may be sure that offers to make them at lower figures would be plenty, for the rail capacity of the country is thus far unfortunately far beyond its necessities, and competition is likely to be bisker than it has ever been. But no competition in the manufacture of rails can ever be carried so far as to make them at a loss. They can not too much expect to give any excuse for such foolishness. Sixty dollars may therefore be regarded as the *bottom* price of good rails for 1874.

We may be told, as we have been told, that iron ores will be lower, and therefore pig iron will be lower, and that with cheaper pig iron there will be cheaper rails. Here again we believe that the railroad companies are in error. Iron Mountain ore is sold in St. Louis at $8, and we understand that first-class Lake Superior specular ore is offered to be put down at Cleveland at $6 50. These prices may not be so low as is desirable, but they represent a decline of twenty per cent. from the prices which prevailed a year ago, and it is not probable that a further decline sufficient to affect materially the cost of making iron will occur. All know that fuel will not go to lower figures, and that the cost of labor cannot further be reduced. How, then, is pig iron to be produced any cheaper than it now is? Nor is there any saving profit in it at present prices. As an illustration of the feeling among furnacemen, take the case of the Crane Iron Company. The wages of their workmen were reduced a few months ago 30 per cent., to the prices paid in 1872, before the rise in iron. The men struck last week for an advance of 20 per cent., but the company preferred that every one of their six stacks should be blown out rather than accede to the demand. The company are not now making a pound of iron, and the men are not successful in obtaining work elsewhere. If it had been deemed desirable to continue making iron at present prices, the company would have granted the advance of 20 per cent.

It ought to be plain to the comprehension of every man that *everything* connected with the iron trade long ago touched a bottom price—rails, pig iron, bar iron, labor, etc. Consumers of iron can gain nothing by longer holding off, and they may lose much. The iron makers have no better terms to offer. Between two opinions furnaces and rolling mills are standing idle, and railroad material is wearing out. Meantime the Senate declares itself in emphatic terms in favor of more currency.

Drunkenness and Temperance Movements.

The New York *Herald* thinks that an appetite for intoxicating beverages would seem to have some foundation in the human constitution; but, like all other appetites, it tends to over-indulgence and becomes a disease, and the deplorable consequences are known to every community. Hence, temperance movements of one sort or another have attracted attention from time immemorial. As regards the present movement, the editor says:

It starts earnestly with the good purpose of endeavoring to restrain an intelligence that desolates many homes, and as it goes on it becomes difficult to say if it is more remarkable for its grotesque honesty or for the number of shriveling hypocrites who claim it as their special property. It is a woman's movement, too, and regards no ordinary conventionality, no sense of propriety, no rights and no seasons—all considerations derived from those being set aside by the "presumed high morality of the purpose in view. No doubt moral storms of this sort frequently clear the air and do good, if not otherwise, by proving that a people is capable of making in behalf of a good object the most unexpected exertions, even in circumstances that promise little hope of success. Little permanent good to temperance will probably come from the movement, and in this city it seems likely to assume a form not to the "wickedest man," and to direct an attention not charged with reprobation to drinking establishments of a peculiar class.

Indistinct Ailments.

There are many distressing symptoms of disease, the causes of which are uncertain. Debility, nervous irritation, mental effect, and nausea, for instance, may possibly be symptomatic of chronic disease in some particular organ; yet, in a large majority of cases, at least, they arise from indigestion, and morbid conditions of the liver and bowels engendered by a foul stomach. When this is the case a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will usually effect a complete cure, but should the symptoms be only mitigated without being entirely removed, by a brief course of the remedy, let it be continued until every trace of disease has vanished. Dyspepsia is a wonderful mimic. It imitates with startling accuracy the indications of heart disease, pulmonic disease, kidney disease, and half a score of other frightful ailments, and when the doctors have solemnly announced the existence of one or other of these complaints, half a dozen doses of the Bitters will, in most cases, explode their theories by curing the patient.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,951 46.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on the 1st of May and November 1st, on the 1st and 15th of each month. Also by compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Rate of 7 per cent. allowed at the office.

BOARD OF MAN

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1874.

Money matters in this city are easy to an extreme that causes the banks to complain of accumulation of funds to such an extent that it is difficult to find any profitable use therefor.

The chronic borrowers ("the poor ye have always with you"), who haunt the brokers' offices with their ready-made bills, of sizes and lengths to suit all purchasers, aver that money is scarce, and that "respectable" paper cannot be sold. They look back to the halcyon days of last summer, when the waters were warm, and almost any little speculative venture could be hatched out that promised any fishers, and sigh, *tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*. Such stranded operators must learn to meet the new order of things when lenders look to the security rather than the rate of interest—*they* having learned the lesson which all experience teaches, that commercial paper which continuously pays high rates of interest sooner or later goes to protest beyond redemption.

Sighing over the days that were will not restore the grand confidence which suddenly elapsed on the 18th of last September.

"The blindest of all are those who say,
Are those forever turned behind."

Only those who accept the situation as it is, and show by their works that they are worthy trust, can expect to gain relief from the close clutched fingers of cautious capitalists.

—A correspondent asks if by requiring a certified check in payment of a draft he thereby releases the drawer of the check? Such a case as this is now pending in our courts, rising out of the difficulties of last fall. In the meantime we are of the opinion that if the drawer of a check procure the certification thereof before he issues it, he does not thereby change his liability. But if the payee of a check that is not certified presents it to a bank and takes a certification instead of payment, which he might have had, he thereby releases the drawer, and has only a claim on the bank. It is better, therefore, to insist upon a certified check from the drawer than it; for, in that case, all that day and the succeeding one, up to three o'clock, it is good against both the drawer and the bank; but if is not certified when it is received, the receiver must take his choice between depositing that day in his own bank for collection (when he will only hold the drawer), procuring a certification of it before deposit (when he will only hold the bank), or drawing the money for it—when he is paid and has a claim on neither.

—A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., in regard to the special tax bonds says:

Judge Watts decided to-day that he did not have jurisdiction at Chambers of the suit against Angust Dortch & Co. against the State Auditor, praying for a mandamus to compel the auditor to reinstate special taxes on the list for 1874, to pay interest on special tax bonds. Suit will now be brought at the regular term of the Wake county Superior Court, in April next.

—The five per cent. gold loan of 1868 is practically wiped out from the list of government indebtedness. The amount was $200,000,000, and it was optionally due on January 1st, 1874, but the terms of the act permitted the government to extend its payment to that time if desirable. In December last Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the five per cent. funding bonds of the loan of 1870, for other registered or coupon bonds of the loan of 1868, or to redeem the coupon bonds in coin if the holders desired. The holders of registered bonds converted them readily, because the 15.0 bonds are more desirable, interest being paid on them quarterly, in gold. Interest ceased on all coupon bonds February 1. The following is the Treasury statement regarding them:

Coupon bonds redeemed	$ 5,229,000
Coupon bonds converted	674,000
Registered bonds converted	5,985,000
Total	$14,488,000

Our financial agents in London reported by the last advices that they had exchanged about five millions, and would send them with what they had got up to the time of shipment, by the steamer City of Brussels now arrived. It is expected that the lot on the City of Brussels will wipe out the whole of 1868 all but probably $200,000, which may be tied up in estates not be had there and in Europe by holders who are ignorant of the fact that they are redeemable, and till come straggling in from time to time, as is usual in the cases of redemption of loans. The Secretary of the Treasury regards the matter as practically completed, and will transmit the Senator on Saturday with relation to it will be merely incidental to the general system of redeeming portions of old issue outstanding.

—A strange delusion exists in the minds of many of the unthinking, and is fostered by some of the "organs of disjointed thinking," that to inflate the currency will make money plenty to those who do not have it, and have nothing to exchange for it.

The inflation of paper money may benefit the adventurous speculator, who has money for "margins," and can expand his means by credit, and forestall the market by buying up the food articles and the other staple products, therefore, inflation always stimulates a kind of speculation which is injurious to the people and destructive to steady industry. It may benefit speculators in real estate on credit, or it enables them to realize at an inflated price, which is really a depreciation of money; but with his depreciated money they can pay their debts for the necessaries. But the inflation of money is always an injury to labor, to steady, productive industry, to regular trade, and to capital invested in these things. We do not deny that the debasement of the currency may benefit those who are so largely in debt that this is the governing feature of their situation: for it enables them to pay in a currency of less value. But this is hardly an honest way to pay debts; it is in fact a compounding of them; and we accept those whose debts have brought them to extremity, the ills in my belief in other ways than by such unsettling of values and contracts, would probably balance all they could make by compounding these debts with depreciated money.—Cincinnati Gazette.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 99 Fourth avenue:

March 3, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	.....	.....	119¾	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 6s, 1881 coupons	.....	.....	119¾	.....	119¾	.....
5-20's, 1865	.....	.....	118¾	.....	118¾	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	119	.....	119	.....	119	.....
5-20's, 1867	.....	.....	118¾	.....	118¾	.....
5-20's, 1868	.....	.....	118¾	.....	118¾	.....
10-40's	.....	.....	112¾	.....	112¾	.....
10-40's, coupons	.....	.....	112¾	.....	112¾	.....
Currency 6's	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
New 5's or 10's	.....	.....	114¾	.....	114¾	.....
Asked 5 per cents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
C. C. C. & I. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells Fargo Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	.....	.....	46¾	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Southern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	74¾	.....	74¾	.....	.....	.....
Do Preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	.....	.....	106¾	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul	.....	.....	42¾	.....	.....	.....
Do Preferred	.....	.....	72¾	.....	.....	.....
Wabash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal and St. Jo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio and Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and Alton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terre Haute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee State 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do new	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolinas, April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	59
Penna. Scrip	99
Reading	57¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	124
Oil Creek	15¾
Lehigh Valley	61
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	90
Central Transportation	44
Empire Transportation	51

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, March 3, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather continues warm and spring like, and retail dealers from the rural districts are taking advantage of the same, and may be seen perambulating the streets in search of good bargains, which they will have but little difficulty in finding.

The market exhibits a decidedly better tone, and although not as brisk as we could wish to see it, is fully equal to its predecessor of this time last season.

Let Congress act promptly on the all-absorbing question of the currency, so that those who are disposed to use money in the furtherance of legitimate trade, will know what to do, and all will be right. Until then dullness in trade must of necessity rule.

Grain market dull, the mills taking all choice lots of wheat offered.

Grocerles remain quiet and absolutely unchanged in prices.

Provisions reported moderately active at unchanged prices.

Following are the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,858	Barley, sks	2,550
Rye, sks	602	Apples, bbls	173
Butter, pkgs	32	Oats, sks	358
Corn, sks	2,000	Hay, tons	20
Wheat, sks	340	Cheese, bxs	4

We omit extended quotations to-day, but will give a carefully revised market to-morrow.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, March 3, 1874.

Cattle.

The run of cattle this week so far has been rather heavy of through stock intended for the Eastern trade and fair of cattle for this market. The quality of cattle on sale to this time are principally the medium and lower grades, some stock cattle being among the offerings. There is a good demand for stockers by farmers from Washington and Greene counties. There are not many Eastern buyers here yet, and trade has not fully opened; in fact not enough cattle selling on which to base quotations; stockers selling at prices ranging from $4 50 to $5 00, according to kind and quality; bulls from $3 00 to $ 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs this week fairer, and in quality medium and common grades principally. Yesterday trade was moderately active, but prices from ¼c to ½c lower than last week, the very best selling at $6 40. To-day there is no demand for prime hogs for shipment to Philadelphia. Several loads went East on commission, which were offered at $6 25, but no buyers found for them. Trade in New York hogs moderately active, but supply rather in excess of the demand. Following are about the figures at which the different grades are held:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6 30; prime Philadelphia, $6 20 to $6 25; prime Yorkers, $6 15; fair Yorkers, $6 00; common, $5 to $5 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep for the time of week heavy. The market moderately active, but prices inclined lower. Quality fair. If the run continues as heavy as at present, they will undoubtedly be lower.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lb. fine wool, $6 75 to $6 85; prime 95 lb fine wool, $6 50; prime 90 lb. fine wool, $6 25.

FURNITURE,

At Reduced Prices.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
HALL AND OFFICE

Furniture

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FLOUR—

BEST BRANDS OF

Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In Store and to arrive. For sale by

D. WALLACE.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874.

REMARKS—The market continues dull; prices are weak and uncertain, and sales are reported in the off regions at lower prices than the day previous, as will be seen by our report. The sales were moderately large at Parker's. There were also sales reported at the wells. The market continues to favor buyers. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE.

The market here was entirely devoid of animation. The following sales were made at the wells and at

PARKER'S.

7,000 bbls Union	$1 85
1,000 bbls Union	1 82½
3,000 bbls United	1 80
3,000 bbls at the wells	$1 51½@1 65

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market here has not presented a single new feature worthy of notice. The sales were small for home purposes, at 13½c free on cars at the works.

Philadelphia—Spot still held at 14¼c. Futures are unchanged.

New York—Market dull; prices very irregular. Spot 15½c, April 16½c.

OIL BARRELS.

dull and unchanged. City $1 10, country $1 05.

TITUSVILLE, March 3.—The "Courier" says: The market on the upper road opened quiet at $2 05 for spot, but gradually declined during the day, at the close $2 was bid. At Parker's there was a panicky feeling, but closed quiet. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$2 00
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 02½
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 05
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 03½
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 00
1,000 bbls Parkers, Union, at wells	1 60
1,000 bbls Parkers, Union, at wells	1 55
1,000 bbls Parkers, Union, at wells	1 53½
1,000 bbls Parkers, Union, spot	1 80
2,000 bbls Parkers, Union, spot	1 80
2,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells	1 70
1,000 bbls Parkers, Union	1 85
1,000 bbls Parkers, Union	1 90

NEW YORK, March 3.—Closing 2.—Crude in bulk somewhat depressed and lower, owing principally to reports of a new well having been struck at Minerstown, yielding 1,400 bbls daily. Quotations 7¾@7¾c spot 10½c; 7¾@7¾c for balance of month—400 bbls sold spot 7¾c; April 7¾@7¾c. Refined dull and irregular; spot lots 15¾c; April 16@16½c; last half March offered at 16c; 2,000 bbls high test spot sold at 15¾c; cases 21¾@21¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Market quiet; 5, W. 14¾@c; crude 10¾c in bbls; cases 20c. No sales. Futures nominally unchanged.

ROUSEVILLE, March 3.—Market dull and nothing doing; nominally $2 00@2 02½.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvey	Vesta O W	469
McKelvey	Star O W	495
Stewart	Tarbeam O W	331
Stevenson	Radiant O W	456
Smith	Hay & Co	80
McKelvey	Hutchison O W	469
Bushnell	Cosmos O W	476
Bushnell	Crystal O W	408
Duncan	American O W	765
Fisher Bros	American O W	476
	Total	5,015

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of iron ore and pig iron, etc., for the week ending Saturday, February 28, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore. Tons.	Shipments. Pig. Tons.
St. L. and I. M. R. W.	1,000	1,375
A. and P. R. W.	1,040	
C., A. and St. L. R. W.		
St. L., T. H. and I. R. W.	170	60
St. L., T. H. and I. R. W.		
O. and M. R. W.	80	120
St. L., T. H. and S. R. W.	320	680
Lower Mississippi river		20
Total tons	2,210	1,845
Week previous	1,510	645
Load by A. and P. R. W.	150	
Zinc ore by A. and P. R. W.	240	
Blooms by A. and P. R. W.	50	

—Republican.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 3, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and lower; No. 1 spring $1 21; No. 2, $1 18¾ cash, $1 20¾ seller April; No. 3, $1 14¾@1 15 corn quiet and lower; No. 2, 52½c cash and seller March, 53c seller April, 53½c bid seller May. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 42c cash, 43½c seller April. Rye unchanged. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, $1 57; No. 3, $1 40.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined at $14 15 cash and seller March, $14 45 seller April. Lard—demand fair and prices advanced 5c cash and seller March, 8½c seller April. Bulk meats—demand fair and market firm; shoulders held 5¾c; short rib undefined 7½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Market dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market quiet with sales reported at 92c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour quiet; superfine Western and State $5 30@5 45; common to good $6 30@6 70; good to choice $6 80@7 25. Wheat—Spring steady at 96@97c; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 49@1 50; No 2 $1 51@1 52; Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 47@1 54; white Michigan $1 70; No 1 Milwaukee $1 67@1 68. Rye dull at 92@93c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair demand; new Western mixed 78@80c. Oats firmer; mixed Western 61½@63c; white 62¾@64c. Hay, hops and rice dull and unchanged. Coffee strong at 22¾@25c. Sugar firmer at 7¼@7¾c. Molasses 64@72c. Turpentine steady at 48c. Rosins steady at 2 45@4c. Pork firmer at $15. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 6¾c; middles quiet; long clear 8¾@8½c; short clear 9¾@10c. Lard scarcer at 9½c. Butter firm at 25@40c. Cheese unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Cattle receipts 884 head; total for the week 4,620. Market dull at other week's drag; stock generally of inferior quality, and owners hold up at strong last week's prices, in some instances $5 above; buyers holding off; range $6 62½ to $6 95.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,400 head; total for the week 11,200. Buyers and sellers 35c apart; transactions not sufficient to establish prices.

Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,400 head; total for the week 8,900 head, against 8,230 same time last week. Market slow and dull; prices a shade off; Yorkers $6 25@6 50; heavy hogs $5 60@5 90.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Cotton easy at 15½c. Flour, wheat, corn, oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and declined at 57@60c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; sales at $1 04. Lard in good demand; 2,600 tierces steam sold at 8¾c; kettle 9½c. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear 7¾@7¾c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear 9¾@9¾c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 90c.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Wool firmer and in good demand. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 56@57½c; extra 55@57c; medium 55@56c; coarse 45@50c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 50@53c; medium 54@56c; coarse 45@50c. Combing washed 65@70c; combing unwashed 48@52c. Canada, combing, fine, fine unwashed 56@58c; coarse and medium washed 56@58c; tub washed 54@55c. Extra and merino pulled 55@57c. No. 1 and 2 do pulled 45@50c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The jobbing departments were more active to-day, but the package distribution was not large in the aggregate amount. Cotton goods in steady demand, but market less firm on some makes. Cottonades selling freely. Prints, fancy shirtings and percales in good demand. Woolens quiet. Spring worsted shawls opened to-day by several leading agents. Dress goods active.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 3.—Flour, grain and cotton quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8½c; clear 8¾c. Bacon shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9½c; clear 9¾c. Sugar cured hams 12½c. Whisky steady with moderate demand at 95c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged; No 1, $5 90@6 50. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 42¾@1 46; No 2, $1 21¾@1 23. Oats firmer; No 2, 42@43c. Corn easier; No 2 mixed, fresh 56½c; regular 55½c. Rye easier; No 1, 79c. Barley active; No 2, $1 60; No 3, $1 40.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1874.

Treasury disbursements $380,000. Customs receipts $520,000. Produce exports for the week $3,984,688, a decrease from last week of two and a half millions, and the lowest for any one week for a long time.

MONEY.

freely offered at 2@3 per cent. this afternoon. Wall street extremely dull.

STERLING

heavy at $4 83¾@4 83¾ for sixty day, and $4 86¼@4 87 for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 112¾@112¾, and closed at 112¾. Carrying rates flat to 4 per cent. Clearings $40,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

steady and quiet; very little doing.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119½	5-20s, '67	119
5-20s, '62	118¾	5-20s, '68	118½
5-20s, '64	118¾	New 5s	114¾
5-20s, '65	120¾	10-40s	112¾
5-20s, '65, new	118¾	Currency 6s	116

STATE BONDS

dull and nominal.

Missouri 6s	95¾	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	89½	North Carolina, old	28
Tennessee, new	89¾	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	42		

STOCKS

opened weak at a slight decline from last night's prices on first call, and further declined ¼@1; a slight recovery occurred, but the market closed weak with nearly lowest prices of the day. The decline for the day ranged 2@3¾. The decline was assisted by the postponement of the financial question in the Senate, and rumors of June dividend in Northwest be passed, and the August dividend on Lake Shore to be ten per cent. Sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 60,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Western Union, 5,000 Union Pacific, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 Wabash, 8,000 St. Paul, 94,000 Lake Shore, 19,000 Northwestern, and 5,500 Erie. The weakest stocks were Northwest and Lake Shore.

Canton	70	St. Paul preferred	69
W. U. Telegraph	74½	Toledo & Wabash	47½
Quicksilver	31¾	Do preferred	70
Adams Express	96	Fort Wayne	95
Wells, Fargo & Co	75	Terre Haute	10
American Express	63¾	Do preferred	30
U. S. Express	70	Chicago & Alton	104¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	Do preferred	107¾
New York Central	103½	Ohio & Mississippi	30¼
Erie	46¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin	80¾
Do preferred	74	Burlington & Quincy	103
Harlem	130¾	Lake Shore	79¾
Do preferred	129	Panama	30
Michigan Central	89	Illinois Central	104
Pittsburgh	87¾	Union Pacific	34¾
Northwestern	54¾	Central Pacific bonds	95¾
Do preferred	71	Union Pacific bonds	85¾
Rock Island	106¾	Hartford & Erie	11¾
New Jersey Central	100	Delaware & Lack	102¾
St. Paul	42¾	Bankers' Bills	4 84¾

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Cuba	March 4	Liverpool.
Macedonia	March 4	Glasgow.
Harmonia	March 7	Hamburg.
Italy	March 7	Liverpool.
Rhein	March 7	Bremen.
Erysia	March 7	Glasgow.
Adriatic	March 7	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March 7	France.
State of Virginia	March 7	Liverpool.
Cornwall	March 7	Bristol.
Andes	March 7	Cardiff.
City of Montreal	March 7	Liverpool.
Washington	March 9	Havre.
Idaho	March 10	Liverpool.
Herder	March 10	Hamburg.
Abyssinia	March 11	Liverpool.
Castalia	March 12	Glasgow.
Siesta	March 12	Hamburg.
Egypt	March 14	Liverpool.
Anglia	March 14	Glasgow.
Baltic	March 14	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	March 14	Liverpool.
Manhattan	March 17	Liverpool.
Calabria	March 18	Liverpool.
Frisia	March 21	Hamburg.
Canada	March 21	Liverpool.
California	March 21	Glasgow.
Oceanic	March 21	Liverpool.
Periere	March 21	France.
Bistavi Pyrnasyivania	March 21	Liverpool.
Glantigian	March 21	Cardiff.
City of Richmond	March 21	Liverpool.
Ville De Paris	March 23	France.
Minnesota	March 24	Liverpool.
Algeria	March 25	Liverpool.
Italia	March 25	Liverpool.
Australia	March 28	Glasgow.
Republic	March 28	Liverpool.
City of Paris	March 28	Liverpool.
Westphalia	March 28	Hamburg.
Wisconsin	March 31	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Illinois	March 5	Liverpool.
Penny vania	March 12	Liverpool.
Nederland	March 17	Antwerp.
Ohio	March 19	Liverpool.
Vaderland	March 26	Antwerp.
Indiana	March 26	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Parthia	March 7	Liverpool.
Olympic	March 14	Liverpool.
Hecla	March 21	Liverpool.
Marathon	March 28	Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Caspian	March 4	Liverpool.
Dortheim	March 14	Bremen.
Baltimore	March 28	Bremen.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 3, 1874.

River stationary, with seven feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 56 degrees at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 3, 1874.

River ten feet six inches and falling. Courier left for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.: Mollie Ebert, for Pittsburgh, at 12 M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, at 3 P. M. Cloudy and warm.

Mary Dysage and Barges Over the Falls.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, March 2, 1874.

Dysage and barges safely over the falls under Captain Varble's guidance. JAS. W. BATCHELOR.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 3.—River falling slowly with seventeen feet ten inches on the shoals. Cloudy and pleasant. Arrived—Gilmore, Pittsburgh; Shippers' Queen, Upper Cumberland; Hoffman, Cairo; and Paducah. Departed—Heilman, Paducah; Gilmore, Pittsburgh; Eddyville, Upper Cumberland.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 3.—Arrived—Mary Miller, New Orleans; Idlewild, Evansville; Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati; escorted—Mary Miller, New Orleans; Idlewild, Evansville; Mitchell, New Orleans. River fallen four inches. Light rain. Mercury 54 degrees.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis; St. Johns, Illinois river; Fearless, Cairo; Ironsides, New Orleans; Hobbs, Cincinnati; reported—St. Johns, Pomeroy; W. J. Lewis and Rate Kilgore, Missouri river; Lake Superior, Lake; and Sam Roberts, Pomeroy; Garrott, Cairo. River falling slowly here, but the Missouri rising. Cloudy and wet.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Arrived—Cherokee, Arkansas river. Departed—Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati. Cloudy and pleasant.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.	
Electra	Adkins	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
West Virginia	Richardson	Geneva.	

Departed.

Geneva	Phibbs	Geneva.
Electra	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA seven feet five inches and falling.

Boats Departing This Day.

Cincinnati.....Juniata.....Brennan, 4 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated seven feet five inches and falling. The weather was cloudy during the afternoon, with indications of rain.

GALLIPOLIS collected $65 wharfage last week.

The towboat Eagle arrived since our last. Others are on the way up.

The lowboat Rover, Captain Greenlee, is announced for St. Louis.

The steamer Mollie Ebert, Captain Batchelor, is due to-day from Cincinnati.

The Paragon en route for Cincinnati has for Pittsburgh 776 bbls molasses.

The Fearless takes away about 1,400 tons ore to Pittsburgh, in three barges, from St. Louis.

The steamer Exchange, Captain S. Shuman, was to leave Cincinnati for this port yesterday.

CAPTAIN MCMILLAN has had an injunction issued against the steamer Explorer for captain infringement.

The Ashland took into New Orleans 900 bales cotton and 12,000 staves, consigned to European parties.

TO OUR clever friend Charles B. Russell, of the steamer R. W. Skillinger, we are indebted for a manifest.

WYNN CANNON, formerly freight clerk of the Pallas, was married at Memphis on Wednesday, to Miss Lucie C. Jackson.

THE first-class towboat Iron Mountain, Captain W. C. Gray, is announced for St. Louis and the upper Mississippi. She will have dispatch.

THE fine passenger steamer Messenger, Captain M. A. Cox, is announced for Evansville and Nashville. Shippers will bear this in mind.

CAPT. J. R. RYAN has purchased of Capt. John Barret the propeller Hiram Cannon, for $7,000, with the proviso that she is in good condition.

CAPT. JOHN WATTS, of Patriot, Indiana, has arrived at Vicksburg with his two barges of hay and corn, and sold the same, a portion for the Yazoo river.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive on Thursday and take her departure on Friday, at 4 P. M., for Portsmouth and all intermediate landings.

THE John Howard went out of Arkansas river last Wednesday night with 5,000 sacks of cotton seed and 1,000 bales of Arkansas river cotton. She added 300 or 400 bales more at the mouth.

THE Mollie Ebert has the following freight for this city: 175 bales of cotton, and 100 tierces sugar from engaged at Union landing. She expects to reload for St. Louis and the Missouri river.

THE fine side-wheeler Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, takes her departure this day, positively, for Cincinnati and way ports. Our clever friend W. S. Drawo, will be found in the office.

ST. LOUIS—The "Republican" says: The Great Republic will not load in the Kountz line, but will await her well and go in the commission line. She will not get off before the latter part of next week.

CAPT. LASSEL, of Sewickly, Pa., an old river trader, has purchased a boat load of hay and produce from Capt. Tom Pate, of Rising Sun, Ind. He has gone to secure a towboat to tow his fat to Pittsburgh and vicinity, where he will dispose of his cargo.

CINCINNATI—Capt. Steele's big rooster is crowing over the John Kilgour's quick time to New Orleans and back last trip—thirteen and a half days. The Kilgour is speed is making her a favorite, and she has already engaged a large number of her rooms for the present trip.

CAPT. JOHN S. MCCUNE, who died in St. Louis last Friday morning, was a native of Bourbon county Ky., and from early manhood was identified with the interests of Louisiana, Missouri and St. Louis. It is estimated that the estate he leaves is worth about one million of dollars.

MONDAY'S Louisville "Courier-Journal" says: The Kate Dickerson arrived at the foot of the falls Saturday night, with two produce boats and two flats in tow. She ascended the falls yesterday morning and was attached by the United States Marshal at the instance of some of her crew.

THE Huntington Iron and Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company has been formed. The capital stock is limited to $500,000. The incorporators are Joseph Kirk, of Portsmouth, Ohio; Robert T. Harvey, J. W. Verlander, Thomas H. Harvey and Wm. H. Harvey, of Huntington.

CINCINNATI—United States Local Inspectors Fisher, Devenny, and Moore, on Saturday inspected the Mollie Ebert and Courier, giving the former a hydrostatic pressure test of 187 pounds, and allowing her a steam pressure of 125 pounds, and the Courier at test of 210 pounds, allowing her a steam pressure of 140 pounds.

SUNDAY'S St. Louis "Times" says: Business was brisk, and the amount of freight which went forward for shipment to all points was considerable. Each of the wharfboats presented an animated appearance. It is to be hoped that the improvement in business will be permanent. During the week just closed, three steamers and one fleet of barges have left for New Orleans with fair trips, though none of them were fully loaded.

THE St. Louis "Democrat" of Sunday says: The Fearless made fast time from Lafayette, Indiana, twelve hours—with three barges of merchandize. She left immediately for Cairo to bring up three barges of coal. The Fearless left 45,000 bushels of coal at Evansville, and brought 40,000 bushels of coke and 3,500 tons of freight in all to Cairo.

THE New Orleans "Picayune," of Friday, says: The Exporter, arrived yesterday morning, brought 1,400 tons, after discharging 150 tons on the way. With her full load on board, the Exporter came out of the Ohio with guards on the water. Her cargo for Cairo to bring up three barges of coal, including 11,114 sacks corn.

THE Shreveport "Times" says: The United States steamer Sterling, Captain Tenbyson, made a trip to Albany, on the lake, and back. He took up Lieutenant Adams, of the United States Engineer Corps, to inspect the work of surveying Soda Lake, preparatory to building a dam to improve the navigation to Jefferson. He also took up a barge to see if there was any foundation at the bottom of the lake sufficiently solid to build upon and to see how far down in mother earth that strata was. The work of surveying is going on satisfactorily to the inspecting officer.

THE shipments from St. Louis to Shreveport are 40c per cwt., and 75c for flour. Cotton from Shreveport to New Orleans $1 50 per bale, and from Jacksonport to Memphis $1 50 per bale. From Jacksonport to New Orleans $2 per bale. From Cairo to Memphis flour is 25 cents, hay $4, and pound stuff 12½ cents per cwt. From Cairo to New Orleans flour is 30 cents, hay $5, tobacco $4, cotton $1, pork 45 cents, pound freights 15 cents. From Memphis to New Orleans cotton is 75c to $1, and oil cake $3 per ton. From New Orleans to Memphis 10 to 12 cents per cwt., and to Cairo and above 15 to 20 cents per cwt.

THE New Orleans "Picayune" doesn't seem to take much stock in Capt. Eads's plan for deepening the mouth of the Mississippi with jetties. For the Picayune says: "Perhaps, when the jetties come to be established, the people of this valley may find that their cost will be giving up the canal lines they have thrown away the single and therefore the best opportunity to secure a deep water channel will not present to the sea. As long as the jetty system is not approved by Congress, let us cling to the hope that the canal scheme will be the day over."

DR. THOS. J. GRIFFITHS, Surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, reports the following as the number of patients treated under his charge during the month of February, 1874:

No. of patients remaining the last day of Jan	63
No. of patients admitted during the month of Feb.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, March 3.

	Cents.
Barrett, John, Cincinnati, O.	3
Holliday, Bro's, Cairo, Illinois	3
Hoon, W. H. Beaver, Pa.	3
Jenner, Charles C. Cincinnati O.	3
McSteen, Mary, City, Pa.	3
Poynts, John B. Maysville, Kentucky	3
Reynolds, Madison, Canton, O.	3
Seibert, Calara, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Stadler & Co., New York	3
Wesler & Bro, Lawrenceburgh, Ind.	3

E. C. NEELEY, Postmaster.

Can't be Found.

The sub-committee of the Water Committee appointed to ascertain what, if any deviation, has been made from the original plans for the construction of the new water works, have been attending to their duty, or endeavoring to do so, but, it is said, they can't find any original plans. They will report at next meeting of the general committee.

The City Hall Clock Damaged.

About half past eleven o'clock last evening the south face of the City Hall clock was blown from its place and broken to pieces. During the afternoon it was noticed that it was damaged and it is believed that the heat of twelve lights inside and the cold without caused it to crack. The heavy wind of last night completed its destruction. The glass is quite thick, ground upon one side and the figures upon it are of gilt glass. It cost about $300, and it will be some weeks before it can be replaced.

Edward Mailey's Punishment.

Edward Mailey, the proprietor of the low doggery in Elizabeth borough, which was the scene of the tragedy enacted there some months since, was sentenced by Judge Sterrett, on Monday. He had been convicted of four offenses—selling liquor without license, selling on Sunday, selling to an habitual drunkard, and keeping a disorderly house. The fines imposed aggregated $400, and in addition he was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year. The community where he "flourished" may well congratulate themselves on getting rid of him.

Letter Carrier's Report.

The following amount of mail was handled by the Pittsburgh letter carrier's during the month of February:

DELIVERED.	
Mail letters	153,473
Mail postal cards	11,315
Drop letters	23,600
Drop postal cards	7,416
Registered letters	405
Papers	163,075
COLLECTED FROM LAMP POST BOXES.	
Mail letters	118,503
City letters	19,481
Postal cards	11,950
Papers	5,173

Mr. Bosley's Mission.

Mr. Bosley, the agent of the M. E. Zion Church Book Concern, in Washington City, is succeeding quite well in some of the churches in Pittsburgh and vicinity, in securing aid for new buildings, and also for the Theological Seminary, for the colored people, at Fayetteville, North Carolina. His cause is a good one, and he comes amply indorsed by eminent Christian authority.

On Sabbath last, Pastor Robinson's U. P. church, Allegheny, contributed $60 40, Avery church $175, and other churches are doing well. We hope our worthy friend may have abundant success.

Corrugated Iron Roofs.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Wm. B. Scaife & Sons, manufacturers of corrugated iron for roofing and siding wooden frame buildings. They are prepared to erect, in any part of the country, iron roof frames, and iron mill buildings covered with corrugated iron, which are becoming so general, wherever they have been introduced. For all kinds of manufacturing establishments, this covering is invaluable as a protection against fire; and taking its durability into account, it is cheap enough. Full information can be obtained by addressing Messrs. Scaife & Sons, 119 and 121 First avenue, or by calling at the establishment.

Allegheny Survey Committee.

At a meeting of the Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils, held last evening, the City Solicitor was reported to have advised that the city bear no part of the expense in opening Federal lane. The duty of opening the lane, he thought, devolved upon the citizens themselves who presented the petition, and the committee decided to report adversely to it at the next meeting of Councils.

An ordinance for opening New Brighton road, or West End avenue, was next considered, and the committee will report an ordinance to repeal the original one, substituting a new ordinance on a different plan, taking ten feet from the west side, next to the hill.

Ordinances for repealing the original ordinances, for opening Federal lane, and for opening Hanover street from the Ohio river to the Fort Wayne railroad, will be reported. In place of the former, a new ordinance for opening Federal lane in a straight line will be presented, and also one for opening Hanover street, from the river to Preble avenue, instead of the latter.

The committee decided to report adversely to opening Hopkins alley, in the Fifth ward.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Madame Angot's Child" was given by the Oates Company last evening. The house was well filled below by an audience not more enthusiastic than that of Monday night. There will be no regret that other and better operas will complete the programme of the week. For to-night the Bohemian girl is announced. This was the attraction at the farewell of Mr. Oates last Friday evening, when it gave very general satisfaction. We shall be glad to see a crowded house.

Academy of Music.

Carncross & Dixey had another big audience last night—one which filled not only every seat, but every foot of available standing room in the lobbies. The programme was the same as on Monday evening; and every song, dance, burletta and interlude on it drew forth a hearty round of applause. Mr. Carncross, in the first part, sang "Evangeline" with delightful pathos and feeling, and riveted more strongly the hold he already gained on the popular heart. Dixey and Talbot, the "end men," kept the audience in a roar by their jokes, none of which have yet gained the distinction of "ancient and honorable." In the burlesque opera bouffe of "Mam'selle Child," Mr. Carncross sang some difficult music with sweetness and effect. George Charles did the part of "Clarinette" full justice. His falsetto singing is very clever, while his make-up was unexceptionable. Best of all, however, was the "Spirits of Air, or the Goblin Dancers," a shadow pantomime. It is indescribably funny.

The troupe make their third appearance this evening. Personal comfort makes a visit to the places where reserved seats are sold necessary. They are to be had at the Academy box-office, and at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The crowd at this theater, last night, was large, and was kept in the jolliest of moods by the performance. The latter is of the most satisfactory character from beginning to end. It will be repeated at the matinee this afternoon, and again this evening.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Election of Officers--Rev. Cranage Explains.

The Prohibition Central Executive Committee of Allegheny county, met in the rooms of Temperance Alliance last evening, and was called to order by the Rev. J. J. Bender. Thomas H. Rahe offered prayer.

Under the head of unfinished business, three directors were elected, viz.: W. W. Greer, T. H. Rahe and W. B. Ross.

H. D. McGaw, from the committee on securing the largest vote ever cast in this county, reported progress, and said the document was in the course of preparation and would soon be completed. Sixteen wards were represented in Pittsburgh and five in Allegheny, and six townships and boroughs. The thirty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, and Fourth ward, Allegheny, reported their organizations on a permanent basis. Several other wards would complete their organizations during the week.

Quite a lengthy discussion was indulged in as to the propriety of admitting the reporters. Mr. Bender was fearful the reporters would tell things that it would not be politic to let the public know.

Mr. W. B. Ross, spoke in favor of thorough freedom of the press. Mr. W. T. Powell was in favor of the reporters being present, and believed good would result therefrom. Mr. H. D. McGaw thought harm would result if an attempt was made to exclude the representatives of the press. He was personally acquainted with quite a number of them and as a class they were gentlemanly, and told the truth as often as any other class of men. He hoped no obstacle would be placed against their admittance at any time.

Rev. G. W. Cranage thought there was a difference among men, and also among reporters. He thought the COMMERCIAL reporters were honest and reliable, and their reports were truthful and correct. He also showed a leaning toward the "oldest," and believed they were capable of telling the truth if they applied themselves vigorously.

Meeting adjourned to meet on Monday, March 9th, at the same time and place.

H. D. MCGAW, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

North Side Schools—Meeting of the Board of Control—Estimated Receipts and Expenditures.

The regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Control was held last evening, Rev. Joseph King in the chair.

The first business transacted was the confirmation of Miss Orr, as a teacher in the primary department of the Eleventh Ward, and Miss Jennie Colvin as a teacher of the same grade in the Ninth Ward.

Mr. Hobson, from the Finance Committee, presented the following report:

RECEIPTS.

The receipts for the current year have been as follows:

From D. McFerron, City Treasurer	$74,977 30
From collections for 1872	5,368 16
From collections for 1873	1,053 33
From State appropriation	8,222 79
From interest account	1,529 79
Balance due from collections for 1872	1,754 46
Balance due from collections for 1873	19,000 00
Balance in depository June 1st	1,799 55
Total receipts	$115,716 26

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers of day schools	$ 56,049 75
Paid teachers of night schools	2,042 81
Vocal music	1,400 00
Superintendent	800 00
Secretary	333 30
Janitor	116 64
Contingent expenses	1,988 22
Expenses of colored schools	486 71
Library	1,500 15
Total expenditures	$115,699 67
Total receipts	$115,716 26
Total expenditures	115,699 67
Balance in favor of Board June 1, 1874	16 69

The estimated amount required for the current year commencing June 1, 1874, is as follows:

SALARIES.

Day school	$ 102,150 00
Night school	2,500 00
Vocal music	2,400 00
Superintendent	2,000 00
Secretary	500 00
Janitor	175 00
Contingent expenses of Building	2,500 00
Contingent expenses of Library	3,000 00
Contingent expenses of colored schools	1,000 00
Total	116,225 00

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Taxable valuation of the eleven wards	$62,984,185 00
A levy of two mills will yield	125,788 37
Deduct for discounts, exonerations, &c	18,868 29
Will leave	106,920 17
Add State appropriation	8,224 00
Interest account	1,500 00
Total estimated receipts	$116,744 17
Balance	16 69
	$116,760 86

This leaves a balance of $535 86 in favor of the Board on the first of June, 1875.

They also report the settlement of the duplicates of delinquent taxes for 1872, of Isaac Stewart of the Fifth ward, and David Davis of the Ninth ward.

FIFTH WARD.

Isaac Stewart, Collector.

1872. To duplicate	Dr. $2,912 92
By cash	$1,000 00
Exonerations	429 40—1,429 40
Balance	$1,483 52

NINTH WARD.

D. Davis, Jr., Collector.

To duplicate	Dr. $1,216 24
By cash	$1,050 00
Exonerations	269 00—1,319 00
	$102 76

We offer the following:

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to credit the collectors with the exonerations allowed, and that a warrant be drawn in favor of D. Davis for $102 76, for overpaid taxes.

A resolution that the Secretary be instructed to draw a warrant in favor of D. Davis, delinquent tax collector, for $102 76 for overpaid taxes, accompanied the report. The report was received and the resolution passed.

Mr. Walton, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, reported in favor of making no change in the number of members on committees.

A recommendation from the committee to make four out of the eleven members on each committee a quorum to transact business, excited the first discussion of the evening, but the Board refused to accept the recommendation.

Mr. Walton, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, reported in favor of the abolition of the Committees on Inspection and Mute Schools, and that the Committee on Printing be retained. The report was adopted.

THE NINTH WARD TEACHERS.

Dr. Riggs, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, reported adversely to paying the claims of the teachers of the Ninth ward for salary during the month of September, while they were prevented from teaching, owing to the unfinished state of the building.

A very animated discussion ensued, which lasted so long that no time was left to consider the question of grades, which was expected to be the principal business of the Board.

When the question was put the ayes and nays were called, and the report of the committee was sustained by a vote of 33 to 10.

Mr. Augherbaugh offered a resolution that at the expiration of the terms of the present principals but six be elected, who shall be assigned by the Board.

The resolution was tabled.

Mr. Donaldson presented a resolution rescinding the action of the Board empowering the Secretary to draft an order on Assembly enabling City Superintendents to cause to be held local institutes in cities of a certain class, independent of the County Superintendent, said bill now pending in the Legislature.

This resolution was also tabled.

Mr. Smith then moved the reconsideration of the vote on his resolution, which, unseconded, in having it referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The report of City Superintendent Davis for the month of February is as follows: Number of pupils enrolled, 8,642; avarage number in attendance, 7,592; average per cent. of attendance, 92; highest per cent. of attendance by one teacher, 100; number of parents' visits, 174; number of visits, 313; number of music teachers, 2; number of female teachers 159; number of principals, 11; number of Superintendents' visits, 45.

The hour growing late, the Board adjourned without having reached the question of grades.

At the next meeting the action of the principals who are reported to have ignored the regulations of the Board will probably be taken into consideration, and will likely occupy the full time of the meeting.

DARING BURGLARY.

One of the Burglars Captured.

Shortly after two o'clock this morning, as two men were walking leisurely down Fifth avenue, opposite the COMMERCIAL office, a great clattering of window glass was heard, and cries of "Arrest them! arrest them!" proceeded from the second-story window of No. 80, the stand occupied by an Italian fruit vender. When the cries were heard, the two men commenced running rapidly down Smithfield street, and four gentlemen standing conversing at the postoffice corner, started after the fugitives, calling loudly for help. As they did not heed the call one of the pursuers drew a revolver and fired three shots, which frightened and brought one of them to a halt, the other running on down Smithfield street and making good his escape.

The man arrested gave his name as Louis Miller, and was taken to the lock-up and his clothing searched, when a pocketfull of pennies was found about him.

The crowd went around to the fruit shop, and the vender stated that the burglars entered his store through a rear window, and proceeding to his bed chamber were in the act of rifling his pockets, when he awoke. The burglar discovered the man was awakening, ran down stairs and jumping out of the window came on to Smithfield street and thought to make their escape by walking leisurely away.

MR. H. F. WOODWARD, clerk in the Superintendent's office of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, at Blairsville, was presented, Monday evening, with an elegantly bound copy of Chambers's Encyclopœdia, and a handsome gold pen and holder, as a token of esteem from his numerous friends, on the occasion of his retirement. J. McC. Creighton, Esq., made a happy presentation speech, and the recipient responded in fitting terms.

OUR STREETS.

Adjourned Meeting of the Committee—Important Contracts Let.

An adjourned meeting of the Street Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held last evening, Mr. R. B. Brown in the chair.

The ordinance for the opening of Grandview avenue was ordered to be returned to Councils with recommendation for its passage.

The question of the repairing of Josephine street, between Seventeenth and Twenty-first streets, was referred back to the sub-committee already appointed, in conjunction with the City Attorney.

A petition of interested property owners asking that the Sisters of Mercy be allowed the privilege of constructing a sewer from their convent and school, on Webster avenue and Chatham street, to connect with the sewer on Denny's alley, was read.

On motion of Mr. Rafferty the privilege was granted.

Messrs. Dannals, Liddell W. C. Brown, West and Epping were appointed a sub-committee to consider the matter of widening Fifth avenue from Wylie avenue to Ross street.

The pay rolls of the Board of Viewers for the months of January and February as follows?

January	$405.
February	360.

were referred to the Finance Committee on motion of Mr. Rafferty, to name the fund upon wh ch the amounts should be drawn.

Messrs. West, McKee and Eitemiller were appointed a sub-committee to confer with the Market Committee in reference to procuring a room in the South Side market house, to be used as a place for registering South Side deeds of ground, for accommodation of citizens there.

A remonstrance was presented, signed by the property owners on Calvin street, Seventeenth ward, against the letting of the contract for the grading, paving and curbing of the same. Received and filed, and on motion, an ordinance was ordered, repealing the ordinance providing for the work.

The assessment plans, reported yesterday, were approved.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The opening and disposal of bids for street improvements was proceeded with. A number of bids were presented for each contemplated piece of work, and contracts were let as follows:

Grading, paving and curbing of Davison street, to J. R. Davison & Bro. as follows: Grading at 15 cents per cubic yard, paving at 90 cents per square yard, curbing at 75 cents per lineal foot.

Calwell street, from Vine to Dinwiddie streets, to James J. Booth, at the following rates: Grading at 61 cents per cubic yard, paying $1 43 per square yard, curbing 79 cents per lineal foot, crossings at 75 cents per square foot.

Howley avenue, to Frank Howley: grading at 29 cents per cubic yard, paving at $1 09 per square yard, curbing at 77 cents per lineal foot, crossings at 69 cents per square foot.

Forbes street, to Case & McPherson; grading at 20 cents per cubic yard, paving at $1 15 per square yard, curbing at 85 cents per lineal foot, crossings at 65 cents per square foot.

Mary street, Sixteenth ward, to Frank Armstrong; grading at 29 cents per cubic yard, paving at $1 07 per square yard, curbing at 76 cents per lineal foot, crossings at at 65 cents per square foot.

Our alley, from Vine to Dinwiddie streets; grading at 63 cents per cubic yard, paving at $1 39 per square yard, crossings at 68 cents per square foot.

Eighteen inch pipe sewer on Butler street, from Reed to Thirty-six streets, to Martin Joice, $2 80 per lineal foot, $80 man holes, and $100 fc- one drops.

Eighteen inch pipe sewer on Clark alley and Clark street to Martin Joice, $2 65 per lineal foot, $50 for man holes, and $80 for drops.

Eighteen inch pipe sewer on Exchange alley to Joice & Welsh, $2 40 per lineal foot, $35 for man holes, and $50 for drops.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

An order was made for the sale of certain real estate of Robert I. Davis, of Allegheny county, bankrupt, free and discharged of all liens and encumbrances.

Zeigler & Swearingen, of Philadelphia, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against U. B. Lippincott, of Greene county, debtor, and the usual order was granted.

On petition of J. B. Sneathen & Co., creditors, an injunction was ordered to issue against the Clarion River Navigation Company and others, creditors of Staib & Co., of this city, debtors.

A venire of forty-four petit jurors was ordered and made returnable to a special term of this court, to be held at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of April next, for the trial of cases in bankruptcy.

The Allegheny Insurance company was allowed to intervene with John Bigley, in the proceedings in admiralty against the steam tug Joseph J. Sharp McDonald.

In the case of James McGovern against the steam tug boat Comet, in admiralty, the exceptions filed to the Commissioner's report was overruled, and the report confirmed absolutely.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Wm. Anshutz & Co. vs. W. I. Knight, a claim for lumber furnished for building purposes, the jury found for plaintiff, for $259 36.

The case of B. F. Crow vs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co., an action to recover for sash making, is on trial before Judge White.

In the case of Gilmore vs. R. B. Carnahan, garnishee of Calvin Adams, reported yesterday, Judge Kirkpatrick heard the arguments on legal questions raised, and will announce his decision this morning.

The case of the Tenth Ward Bank vs. J. K. Moorhead, M. K. Moorhead and J. T. Boyd, impleaded with Calvin Adams, was called up before Judge Kirkpatrick. Messrs. Koethen, D. T. Watson, Jos. H. Sloan and Jas. M. Brown appear for plaintiff, and Messrs. M. W. Acheson and R. B. Carnahan for defendants. Mr. Koethen opened the case on the part of plaintiff this morning. The action was brought to recover on a note for $5,000, payable six months after date, drawn by Calvin Adams to the order of Whitten & Co., and by them indorsed as well as by Moorhead, Adams & Co. The note was dated 9th of September, 1872, and protested 12th of March, 1873.

The note was offered in evidence, and the plaintiff rested. In the opening address to the jury, the defense said that the Messrs. Moorhead & Boyd had a full and complete defense to the paper on which the suit was brought, and then made reference to the circumstance that the handwriting of Moorhead, Adams & Co. and of Calvin Adams appeared as the same, and that the paper showed on its face that it was an accommodation note. It was stated further by the defense that they expected to prove that the holder of the note was apprised at the time it was taken that it was an accommodation paper; that the proceeds of the note instead of being paid to Moorhead, Adams & Co., were paid directly by the bank to Whitten & Co. the first endorsers, and that Moorhead was the first sworn. He testified, as on former occasions, that the paper was not made by the firm nor by its authority, and that it never received a dollar of the proceeds. He had no recollec ion of any knowledge of the note until he received notice of protest. The case is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

241. Elsesor vs. Ewing & McAfee.
257. Coyle et ux. vs. Hall.
248. Huber et ux. vs. Klee.
249. Chisholm vs. Buente.
251. Aughenbaugh vs. Becker.
256. Wilson et ux. vs. Shaver.
259. Alcorn vs. Allegheny City.
260. Sorber vs. Carline.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Moses Good vs. Sebastian Lang; action to recover the value of a cow. Verdict for plaintiff $20.

In the case of Andrew Hoffer vs. Wendell Dobb, the jury found for the plaintiff $21 56.

John S. Hassler vs. Conrad Mendel. Verdict for plaintiff for $106 20.

In the case of S. B. Wachter vs. Eleanor McQuaide, a verdict for plaintiff for $78 09 was found.

In the matter of the applications for charters of incorporation made by the St. Lebnon Cemetery Association, the Equitable B. & L. Associations, and the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, final orders were granted.

In the case of J. W. L. Weffing vs. Hugh Gallagher, et al., the jury is out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

O'Hanlon vs. Insurance Co. (5 cases.)
McGovern vs. the City Bank.
Wiggins et al. vs. Weaver.
Sewers & Marks vs. Fass.
Lane et al. vs. Henderson.
Lynch vs. Witherspoon.
Third Ocean National Bank vs. Manns.
Shepard vs. Wilson et al.
Carson & Co. vs. Bell et al.
McKee vs. Ticken et al.
Aiken & Co. vs. Meyer.
Abraham vs. Abraham.
Atkinson vs. Eberts.
Same vs. Hill et al.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Michael Renz was tried for bigamy and acquitted. Prosecutor, E. Renz, being ordered to pay the costs.

Jacob Van Ullem was arraigned on a charge of seduction under promise of marriage, on oath of Rachel De Haan. The prosecutrix is nineteen years of age, and a Jewess. The defendant is an Israelite, and both parties are respectably connected. The case was on trial at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Edward Jordon.	John Stapleton et al.
James Cramer.	John Poynting.
Peter Miller et al.	Wm. Hanlon.
Evert Logan et al.	Robert Lesters.
Terrence Coyle.	Sol. Davis.
Wm. Fecke.	Smith & James Elkins.
Michael Curley.	Fred Sappert.
Hans Hardmeyer.	Chas. H. Miller.
John Butcher.	George Fritz.
J. F. & P. Bacon.	Pat McNally.

Back After a Long Absence.

Francis McGinness, of Loraine, Illinois, arrived in the city last week, on a visit to his sister, Mrs J. B. Smith, of Allegheny after an absence of fifty-seven years. On a journey with an old friend (Mr. J. B. Smith, the well known contractor) he has been looking around our cities for the last few days, and he fails to recognize a single landmark that he remembers to have existed when he left here. It is needless to say that he is astonished at the wonderful growth of what was when he left a comparatively small town, into these large and populous cities. With the exception of his sister, there is not one person living whom he knew when he left here.

D. O'LEARY had a hearing yesterday morning before Alderman Donaldson to answer the charge of assault and surety of the peace. He was committed to jail to await trial.

TEMPERANCE.

John B. Gough at Library Hall—He Believes in Prohibition—A Mild Endorsement of the Women's Crusade—Next Lecture.

John B. Gough, Esq., lectured last evening in Library Hall, on "Temperance," a subject with which he is familiar, and in discussing which he is always at home, having had a practice of upwards of thirty years. In the introductory part, in which he gave the origin of the word "letotalism" and a short chapter of personal history, he went over the ground which he frequently traveled before. Indeed there was scarcely anything in the lecture which he did not frequently tell before to a Pittsburgh audience; but from Gough, a story, however often it may have been told, has all the charm of original freshness.

He believed that kindness would do much to induce men to give up the habitual use of intoxicating liquors. Kindness induced him to sign the pledge, and kindness sustained him in the fearful conflict. This was the great principle that distinguished the Washingtonian movement. Moral suasion would accomplish the work. He had been and was still a prohibitionist. If any had a right to work in this movement, the women had. If the screen were drawn aside, they would appear as the greatest sufferers. The hearts of wives, children and sisters were broken by the drunkenness of husbands, fathers and brothers.

But the question is, "How, when and where shall they work?" Total abstinence must be the central principle in their work. In Freedonia the Constitution of the Women's Society declares "no intoxicating liquors shall be given or used," and it should not be used in society more than in the grog-shop. Here he related some incidents of wine parties, and then said: Women have a right to work, and God speed them in every effort they make. They had no redress, and should battle in every way that is right, consistent and proper.

But some say it will not last long. We don't want it to last long. We want to do it up at once. "Oh! but there will be reaction." What of that? There always is reaction. But some object to prayer in this way. Well, what if they do? Some object to prayer in every way. At first the present movement of the ladies seemed to him improper. He thought he would not like to see his wife and his nieces going from place to place and singing and praying before tavern doors. He believed in prayer, but he believed in more. He believed in work. In reforming times, when Nehemiah was disturbed in building up the walls, "they made prayer and set a watch." He believed in praying and working. Daniel Webster, in a great speech on the Massachusetts license law, spoke of "irrigation and he thanked him for the word. What is irrigation? They irrigate barren lands to make them fertile. A way in the desert you see an oasis where the traveler is refreshed by the palm and the luxurious vegetation.

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THE Forbes district school Board at a meeting held last evening, unanimously adopted a resolution respectfully requesting the Street Commissioner to require the paving of the sidewalks near the school house. As about one hundred feet of the unimproved portion is partly owned by one of the members of the Board, we have no doubt that the improvement will be done with alacrity.

Tea and Coffee.

[From the Philadelphia North Am. ican.]

Perhaps the most remarkable feature connected with our changes of revenue and tariff and prices since the civil war is afforded by the history of the imports of tea and coffee. When Congress was engaged in making the last reduction in the tariff the duties on tea and coffee were abolished, on the ground that these are articles of great and general use and necessity, not produced in this country, and that the relief would be of value to the producing classes. But notwithstanding the abolition of duties, there has been no reduction of price to the consumers, and the whole benefit has gone to some parties able to control the great volume of imports and to regulate them so as to keep prices even. The merchants in the United States are said to have realized little or none of the profit arising from this expert management. Of that we are not able to speak definitely. Arguments of an extended and elaborate character were published far and wide, based upon carefully prepared reports of short crops and the stock on hand, and so on, and prices have been regulated accordingly.

This history shows the ability existing somewhere outside of the country to regulate exports to America, to control our market, apparently to defy our tariffs. In looking for the causes of this phenomenon we are interested by two facts: first, the tea American tea trade has been very disastrous of late years, and second, that the heaviest operators in both tea and coffee are the English. As regards tea we have not room for entering to a conclusion. The English have dominated the China trade for a long series of years, and have devoted to it all the diplomatic policy of their government backed by the whole force and the extreme power of the corporate and private capital of London. The consequence is that the English operations in tea are on an immense scale and reach every quarter of the world. As regards coffee the case is not so clear, for while the Dutch control the coffee trade of Java, the English dominate that of Ceylon, Brazil, Java and Arabia. In Java the government stores and regulates the coffee stock to control market prices. What measures are used by the English in the Arabian trade of other regions we do not know, but that the stock is stocked somewhere and let out to suit the state of the markets we are convinced.

Our country ought to be able to control the coffee trade of the West Indies, Venezuella and Brazil sufficiently to supply our own markets, but in the West Indies and Brazil English influence is bold, active and resolute, and sustained by money, diplomacy and force, as also is the case in Costa Rica. This subject seems to be but little understood in this country. Our tariffs have generally levied heavy duties on tea and coffee "for revenue," and comparatively low duties on imported manufactures. This policy was imitated from the English tariff and favored the British monopolists both in the tea and coffee trade and in manufactured goods. Uncle Sam, generally in the habit of attending to only one thing at a time, went into home manufactures, and by dint of his characteristic energy succeeded in doing wonders. But the intricate nature of connected tea and coffee with this home industry have ever seemed to be beyond his ken.

Mexico was once a large producer of coffee and indigo, and might be again under proper management. But the amount of perse cution has ever been able to direct our attention to that quarter for such a purpose. Central America is a coffee region, and we paid considerable attention to that country for a while, but only for an inter-oceanic passage, while at the same time English policy firmly fixed itself in the coffee trade of Costa Rica. As to West Indies produce coffee, but we refuse to know or do anything there except to import sugar and molasses from Cuba. We have made several some efforts to acquire control of the Brazilian trade, but utterly inadequate to the occasion.

This subject was brought up in the annual message and documents, in connection of the deficit in the revenues, by a suggestion that the duties on tea and coffee be restored "for revenue purposes." We advocated the abolition of the duties and we are opposed to their restoration. Our reasons may be inferred from what we have said. We are confident that the subject of the permanence of American industry cannot be separated from the general control of the commerce. England controls immense lines of trade in which she is not a producer, and does it to provide markets for her own products. We have reversed this policy and depended upon the vast and rapidly increasing home markets, and while our success has been prodigious and the internal conditions of the republic promise to be proud of, we would fain believe that we can and should combine with this a persistent and untiring enterprise in foreign commerce in order to make it the companion and adjunct of our industry.

Some eminent writers on this subject have considered the question of cultivating tea and coffee within our own dominions, and experiments made show that is practicable. Tea and coffee both can be raised in California and in the seaboard regions of Texas, and coffee can be raised in Florida. But even if we do become producers of these articles, that will not give us control of the markets; for we see that cotton and wheat and wool are all regulated by the English prices, and this is true of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and everything in which we compete. It is evident, then, that the efforts of our producers must be in all cases supplemented by the policy of our external commerce and upheld by financial power. We would not discourage the efforts to produce tea and coffee at home, though we should think it much more practicable to become great in the production of sugar, which is more important than either tea or coffee. But it is not practicable to embark largely in foreign railways, which would make markets for our rails, engines, cars and other manufactures, and give us tropical products in return without being paid for in coin. It is neither practicable nor desirable to arrest the immense progress of internal development. Yet our success in external enterprises in Brazil, Peru, Chili, Russia and Japan are worth studying.

POLITICAL.

State.

Northumberland county expects some rich "ring" developments to grow out of a suit now pending against a delinquent ex-Treasurer, George McElrece.

Manch Chunk has just ascertained that it has had no legal borough elections since October, 1867, all the elections subsequent to that date having been held under an obsolete law.

General H. H. Bingham, ex-postmaster of Philadelphia, and present clerk to the Quarter Sessions Court, has determined to enter the contest for the honor of representing the First Congressional District in Congress during the ensuing term.

General.

A Rochester paper reports that a candidate for a local office called the other day at a saloon kept by a woman in that city to obtain, if possible, the influence of her husband in his behalf. Unfortunately for the aspirant, however, the husband has been dead for six months; but, having an eye to business, the woman took good care not to inform him of the fact, but simply remarked that her husband was not in. The candidate stopped round there some time, "setting them up for the boys," until his patience became exhausted. Before leaving, however, he left a note with the widow to give her husband as soon as she saw him. This the lady promised faithfully to do, but at the same time remarked to a bystander that she was not ambitious to see her husband for some time to come.

THOMAS FITZSIMMONS was arrested and brought before United States Commissioner Gamble for obstructing the mail, on oath of Charles E. Rupp, letter carrier. It appears that the defendant interfered with and struck the carrier while in the discharge of his duty, on Wylie avenue. The accused was released on his own recognizance.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MEETING of Supreme Lodge K. of P. in Pittsburgh.

THE "Pittsburgh Crinoline Brigade" is what the *Liquor Dealers' Advocate* calls it.

THE Young Men's Republican club of Allegheny, will meet on Thursday evening for the purpose of completing its organization.

JOHN B. GOUGH will address the Ladies' temperance meeting at the Second U. P. church, Rev. Dr. Hanna, to-morrow afternoon.

MRS. MARGARET MCGIMPSEY, mother of Councilman elect J. W. McGimpsey, Esq., of the Eighth ward, died yesterday at the ripe old age of seventy-eight.

THERE will be preaching this (Wednesday) evening, at the Bellefield Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue, by Rev. Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*.

JOSEPH OHNSAT made an information before Alderman Hoer of the South Side yesterday morning, against Wm. Foehring, charging him with assault and battery.

THE sub-committee of the Street Committee appointed to consider the purchase of turnpikes within the city limits meet at the City Clerk's office on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

THE Water Committee yesterday visited the new water works and inspected the work already done. The weather was not favorable for a full understanding of the condition of affairs.

LENA SILVERMAN yesterday morning preferred a charge of desertion and abandonment, before Acting Mayor McMasters, against Jacob Silverman, her husband. The accused was jailed for a hearing on Saturday next.

BAKER AND MCCUNE, the boys charged with annoying a chemist on Cedar avenue, Allegheny, had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Smith, and were discharged, the prosecutor failing to make out a case against them.

YESTERDAY morning A. E. Parr made an information before the Acting Mayor against Alice Pritz, proprietress of a boarding house at No. 5 Diamond, charging her with the larceny of a gold watch valued at $80. Warrant issued.

THOMAS MILTON yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters, charging Moses Ryon and Mrs. Ryon, his wife, with taking violent and forcible possession of a building, owned by himself and located on the corner of Fourth avenue and Grant street. Warrant issued.

THE Forbes district school Board have before them the necessity of providing a retaining wall of some kind along the school property on Forbes street. The yard is about ten feet below the grade of the street. The question of what and how it is to be done is being considered.

C. B. SEELEY, Esq., yesterday purchased one hundred and fifty feet front on Penn avenue, near the Pennsylvania railroad depot, Liberty, from Mr. David L. Mitchell, for the sum of $18,000. Real estate "holds its own" quite well in the rural wards, notwithstanding the hard times and the increased taxation.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

ANXIETY CONCERNING THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, March 3, Midnight.—There is no news from the Gold Coast of a later date than Gen. Wolseley's dispatch. All kinds of rumors are in circulation, and grave fears are felt that some disaster may have occurred to the expeditionary force on its march back to the coast. The anxiety in the War Office is such that Gathorne Hardy stays there until a late hour, and the clerks remain on duty all night. A steamer from Cape Coast Castle with dispatches, was due at Lisbon on the 28th ult. It is possible she may not intend to stop at Lisbon and is coming to England direct, but such a course would be contrary to rule.

Ireland.

CONFERENCE OF HOME RULERS.

LONDON, March 3.—A conference of Home Rulers was held in Dublin to-day. The Lord Mayor of the city presided.

Germany.

NO MERCY TO CONQUERED PROVINCES.

BERLIN, March 3.—In the Reichstag a motion is under discussion to deprive the Governor of Alsace of power to declare a state of siege. Prince Bismarck makes a strong speech to-day against the motion. He declares that he never expected that Alsace would greet our institutions with applause. Alsace shared the responsibility of the war. The motion was rejected—138 to 196.

Spain.

BOMBARDMENT OF BILBAO.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch from Saint Jean De Luz says that the Carlists have kept up a steady bombardment of Bilbao during the last six days.

Japan.

THE INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

NAGASKI, March 3.—The insurgent force which appeared before this city has been totally defeated by the government troops.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Steamships Europe and Egypt, from New York, and Marathon, from Boston, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 3.—Amount of money gone into the Bank of England on balance £80,000. Consols for money 92¾@92⅝; for account 92¾@92⅝. 5-20s, 1865, 107½; 10-40s 103¾; new 5s 106½. New York Central 95; Erie 42½; Erie preferred 67¾. Tallow 38s. Spirits turpentine 33s 9d.

PARIS, March 3.—Rentes 59 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 7¾@7¾d; sales 15,000 bales; American 7,800, speculation and export 2,000. California white wheat average 12s 4d@12s 7d; club 10s 5d@10s 8d; red western spring 11s 3d@11s 11d; rece